POST Published daily except on Saturday by The Palestine Post Ltd. founded by ITZHAK GERSHON AGRON
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Annual Subscription: IL. 42.
Vol. XXXVII, No. 10090

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1961 • 30 Av, 5721 • 30 Sefer, 1381
SIX PAGES
PRICE: 18 AGORA

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OFFICIAL talks between France and the FLN have been broken off for the second time. The first interruption continued for five weeks, the second may last much longer and have much more serious consequences.

The Evian talks were broken off because, as the chief of the French delegation put it, "both parties needed time for thinking." What the French delegation really wanted was time for all the countries bordering on the Sahara to consider their position with regard to the Algerian claims for the whole of this mineral-rich area.

These tactics seemed in the beginning to give results: Tunisia, Mali and Morocco stated that they considered the Sahara as of interest to all African countries and not to Algeria and France alone. But the FLN, through appeals to African solidarity and perhaps also secret promises, succeeded in neutralizing Mali and Morocco. These two countries decided to postpone any claims on the Sahara until Algeria becomes independent. Tunisia, therefore, remained isolated, and President Bourguiba, in order not to appear a vassal of French policy, launched an offensive not only for the annexation of a part of Sahara but also against the French base of Bizerta, on Tunisian soil.

Just at that time French-Algerian talks were being renewed in the castle of Lugrinnot, not far from Evian. The French had a hopeful feeling that the Tunisian claims on the Sahara had reinforced their point of view on the future of this territory. As to the FLN leaders, these were as confident as ever, particularly as they had succeeded in silencing, for the time being at least, the most dangerous of their competitors, Morocco. The territorial ambitions of Morocco with respect to the Sahara extend to Bouchuor and the French centre of military research, Colomb-Bechard.

A sharp procedural battle started immediately. The French wanted the two delegations to discuss each problem separately, in small committees. The FLN, on the contrary, wanted first to decide the essential problem of the Sahara in plenary sessions, by discussing the most important issues. After a close argument, a compromise was reached; discussions in plenary sessions and in commissions would take place more or less simultaneously.

But while this procedural debate was going on, the situation took a turn for the worse in Bizerta. Though the French Government had encouraged the claims of Tunisia on the Sahara it had actually done little to satisfy either these or yet to give President Bourguiba a prestige success in Bizerta. The Tunisian President considered that he had been let down by Paris, and decided to put on a show of force.

The tragedy of Bizerta, the total break-up between Tunisia and France, and the sharp turn in Tunisia's foreign policy changed the whole situation in North Africa. The FLN had the feeling that with Bourguiba refusing to enter into direct negotiations with France, and pushing instead towards the internationalization of the conflict, their own bi-lateral negotiations with France no longer made sense. Such negotiations would in fact make the FLN appear more moderate than Bourguiba, an impression that the FLN is not prepared to risk.

The Bizerta crisis also opened up new perspectives for the FLN at the forthcoming session of the U.N. With France more isolated than ever after the Bizerta tragedy and the refusal to receive Mr. Hammarskjold in Paris, the FLN believes that its position will be stronger after the U.N. debate. The leaders of the Algerian nationalists prefer therefore to postpone negotiations with France almost indefinitely in the hope that the passage of time will now be to their advantage.

Only time will show whether this strategy was correct. Meanwhile, de Gaulle may be forced into carrying out his threat to partition Algeria. Other developments not necessarily favourable to the cause of the FLN may also take place either in France or in Algeria. But whatever the end, one thing is certain: there is now less hope than at any point since the beginning of this year of a negotiated solution to the Algerian war.

Kenyatta Will Go Free This Month

LONDON. — Jomo Kenyatta, convicted in 1953 for managing the Mau Mau organization in Kenya, is to be released after the middle of this month, it was officially announced here yesterday.

Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod told the Commons:

"The Governor of Kenya has informed me he has decided, if there is no deterioration in the security position, that Jomo Kenyatta should be moved to Kiambu about the middle of August and his restriction order revoked a few days after. This decision has the full support of the British Government."

Kenyatta, key figure behind Kenya's political scene and one of the fathers of African nationalism, has been living in restriction since April, 1959, when he was sent to Lodwar in a remote part of northern Kenya.

He had then served five and a half years of a seven-year prison sentence imposed in 1953 for managing and belonging to Mau Mau. Last April he was allowed to move to Maalal, 180 miles north of Nairobi.

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, said in March he would not be released from restriction until the country's new African-majority Government was working well.

Leaders of both the leading African parties in the newly-constituted Legislative Council have been pressing for Kenyatta's release.

For Kenyatta to hold office in an independent Kenya, the Legislative Council would have to remove an existing disqualification against him because he is an ex-convict.

No Recommendations

Mr. Macleod told the Commons the British Government has studied this problem but had no recommendations to make at this time.

Conservative S.L.C. Maydon asserted Kenyatta's release "will cause grave concern among Africans and Europeans in Kenya and other territories in Africa and among a great many people in this country."

On the other hand, Labourite James Callaghan, who speaks for his party on colonial affairs, asserted: "There is general recognition in Kenya that Kenyatta's influence is of such a character that it should be openly expressed through the processes of Parliament and the Kenya Legislative Assembly."

The Government later published a letter from Sir Patrick Renison, the Kenya Governor, saying: "I am confident that with my Government behind me I can accept and contain any extra security risk which now remains on Jomo Kenyatta's release."

The despatch added: "Even those — and there are still many — who have deeply felt anxieties about the possible consequences of his release have come to realize that in the changed political circumstances in Kenya, the wiser counsel is to release him at a time when Great Britain is responsible for law and order. They realize also that his continued restriction is an impediment to good relations and orderly progress."

Sir Roy Welensky, Rhodesian Federal Prime Minister, said in Salisbury the decision would come as "a severe shock to most people."

(AP, Reuter)

JOMO KENYATTA

Euromart Agrees To UK Contacts

PARIS (AP). — The six-nation European Common Market yesterday agreed to open negotiations with the British Government for Britain's entry into the European economic community.

The decision was made in a session of the Foreign Ministers of the six Euromart members — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg — at the French Foreign Ministry.

All six Ministers are here for their regular quarterly session of the Western European Union (WEU) Ministerial Council. WEU is a seven-nation body including the six Common Market states plus Britain.

French sources said the six Ministers discussed Britain's request to join the Common Market, and that they discussed the development in the light of Premier Macmillan's speech in the Commons, particularly with respect to the numerous procedural problems which it raises.

The Ministers agreed that the first step in what promises to be a long and complicated process would be negotiation with Britain on these procedural questions.

Entering the Quai d'Orsay, Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak hailed Britain's decision as a momentous one for Europe.

In Brussels, the ECM's Executive Commission pledged its full support in the coming negotiations with Britain. The latter is expected to apply for membership next week.

Meanwhile, in Dublin Premier Sean Lemass announced yesterday Ireland will apply for membership in the European Common Market. Although Ireland is not a member of the Commonwealth, its currency is pegged to the pound sterling.

In Oslo, informed sources said Norway is reasonably sure to apply for membership in the Common Market some time in October.

Moscow Radio's comment was: "Never before in Britain's history has there been such a case of economic and political capitulation, so overt and far-reaching in its consequences, as the decision to join the Rome treaty."

Arab Army Mission to Kuwait

CAIRO. — An Arab League military mission will fly to Kuwait "within 24 hours" to work out plans for replacing British troops with Arab forces, a League spokesman said yesterday.

Kuwaiti delegate Abdul Aziz Hussein said Kuwait will pay expenses for the Arab troops because "they, like the British troops, will be considered our guests."

In London, Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said the British Government was "following with interest" action taken to ensure that Arab forces be made available to safeguard Kuwait.

He was replying in the Commons to a question by Mr. George Chetwynd, a Labour M.P., who had urged the Government to propose that British troops should be withdrawn from Kuwait.

Mr. Godber replied: "The Arab League Council has passed a resolution under which Kuwait would request the withdrawal of British forces as soon as possible, and the Arab states would provide practical assistance to preserve Kuwaiti independence.

"The Government are following with interest the action taken to ensure that Arab forces are made available to safeguard Kuwait, and they have repeatedly stated that British forces will be withdrawn as soon as the Ruler of Kuwait is satisfied that the threat to his country is over."

Water Cut Again

NICOSIA (Reuter). — A water pipeline supplying the British base of Dhekelia has been severed for the fourth time in five days, the Cyprus gendarmerie said yesterday.

The latest attack happened outside the boundary of the base, which is British sovereign territory.

'Palestine Experts' End Conference

The committee of "Palestine Experts" of the Arab League ended their conference in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday, four days after they had begun what was previously announced as 10-day talks, according to Amman Radio.

The delegates discussed 14 subjects connected with all aspects of the "Palestine question," and decisions will be placed before the Arab League Council meeting in September.

Assistant Secretary-General S. Nofel of the Arab League said at a reception in honour of the delegates that "we are preparing ourselves for the forthcoming round with Israel now a handsbreadth away," according to the Old City daily, "A[illegible]."

SAUD PLANS TO VISIT JORDAN

AMMAN (Reuter). — Reliable sources said yesterday that King Saud has accepted an invitation to visit Jordan extended to him during King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia.

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Holland Orders Over 100,000 Israel Uzzis

POST Military Correspondent

The Netherlands has ordered from Israel more than 100,000 Uzzi sub-machineguns, it was officially announced in the Hague and Jerusalem yesterday.

The order, half of which is to be delivered by the summer of 1962 and balance in 1963, was officially placed in the Hague yesterday by the State Secretary for Defence, Lieut.-Gen. Martinus R.H. Calmeijer, in the presence of the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Hanan Cidor, a representative of the Netherlands Army Ordnance Division, and two representatives of the Israel Military Industries.

Holland's Navy and Air Force already possess 20,000 Uzzis, and the weapon will now gradually replace the Army's Sten and Garand guns. The order, worth several million dollars, and the largest yet received by the I.M.I., includes spare parts and maintenance material.

The announcement added that talks would be held to see whether the Dutch Hemmbrug Artillery Works could be incorporated in the manufacture of Uzzi parts.

Order Follows Visit

The order follows Lt.-Gen. Calmeijer's visit to Israel several months ago and his talks, in Israel and Holland, with the Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, the Director of the I.M.I., Mr. Zvi Dar, and the Assistant Director of the I.M.I. Export Division, Mr. Yitzhak Bar-Tal.

Holland had previously also ordered ammunition and explosive materials from Israel.

With West Germany also having bought considerable quantities of the Uzzi for some of its services, and in view of the trend towards standardization of equipment throughout NATO, other NATO countries are now studying the Uzzi and are expected to decide to buy it.

Elsewhere, Sierra Leone and Nepal are among the countries that have bought Uzzis.

The weapon is manufactured at what is considered a reasonable profit, and is exported at a high added value.

The Dutch order will keep the Uzzi industry here fully employed.

Interior Minister Adoula To Form New Congolese Gov't

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — President Kasavubu yesterday named Interior Minister Cyrille Adoula to form a new Congolese Government.

Mr. Adoula's next step will be to present his Government for approval by the Congolese Parliament, meeting at Lovanium University, outside Leopoldville.

Mr. Adoula, an independent but pro-Western politician, replaces Joseph Ileo, who has been Premier since February.

President Kasavubu has asked Mr. Ileo to continue to handle the country's affairs until the Adoula Government is approved by Parliament.

Mr. Adoula was a member of the Central Government and he has yet to gain the votes of the powerful bloc of Lumumbists who support the rebel Congolese regime of Antoine Gizenga.

Observers believe, however, that behind the scenes talks between the Leopoldville authorities and the pro-Lumumbists may have effected a compromise by which it has been agreed that Mr. Adoula will be accepted.

Only Katanga's deputies have boycotted Parliament although Mr. Gizenga has not yet appeared at Lovanium in person.

President Tshombe of Katanga, who flew this week to Brazzaville across the Congo river from Leopoldville, demanded a summit conference of the Congo's big leaders before his deputies would participate in Parliament.

In a separate communique, President Kasavubu bluntly turned down this demand. "Parliament is the sole summit allowable and no extraneous conference can be allowed to interfere with Parliament's work," declared the communique.

At the last count, when Parliament last week took a vote on secretariats for the Congolese Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Lumumbists commanded 61 votes to 58 for the supporters of the Leopoldville regime.

Mr. Tshombe yesterday returned to Elisabethville after a four-day trip during which he tried unsuccessfully to meet President Kasavubu.

BULLETIN:

Rampaging Congolese soldiers of the Leopoldville Government last night were reported to have killed upwards of 200 tribesmen in a massacre near Lulumbury to avenge the reported killing of about 20 Congolese soldiers in an ambush by Luntu tribesmen.

French Still Keep Door Open For Resuming Talks with FLN

PARIS (Reuter). — Minister for Algeria Louis Joxe, who led the French delegation at the twice-interrupted Franco-Algerian peace negotiations, in a televised speech here last night held the door open for an eventual resumption of these talks.

M. Joxe said: "The FLN delegation refused to continue negotiations unless sovereignty over the Sahara was accorded them forthwith. We told the FLN representatives that it was up to the populations in the Sahara to choose their own future and to choose their own political allegiance."

He went on: "In a region as little populated and as vast as the Sahara and as sterile in almost all of its territory, the problem of its sovereignty is not in the eyes of France of any considerable importance.

"On the other hand," he stated, "the wealth developed by us poses a problem of considerable importance, not only because it creates a constant economic link between the Sahara and France but also because we do not intend to keep this wealth to ourselves."

M. Joxe revealed that at the Lugrin talks France offered to set up a joint technical organization for France and Algeria, the purpose of which would be to exploit the riches of the subsoil of the Sahara in which all those neighbours of the Sahara could participate that had made agreements with France or would do so in the future.

France Not Vague

France had not remained vague about this proposal for the joint exploitation of the Sahara, M. Joxe said.

"We proposed that once self-determination in the 13 departments of Algeria had been achieved, we should settle with the young Algerian state, if it is to be the outcome of self-determination, the future of the populations and the ways and means of exploiting the wealth of the Sahara, while safeguarding the strictly necessary economic interests of the French nation."

In Tunis, the F.L.N. announced that its "Parliament," the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, will meet there next week. F.L.N. sources said that the session was "important," coming after the failure of the peace talks.

Don't Need Session On Bizerta — Adlai

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Chief U.S. Delegate to the U.N., said on his return here from Paris yesterday that a General Assembly session on the Bizerta dispute was neither "necessary nor desirable."

His statement to reporters at the airport was the first authoritative public comment from the U.S. delegation on Monday night's Afro-Asian move for an emergency special session of the 99-member Assembly.

He said he believed there will be a satisfactory settlement of Franco-Tunisian differences. The cease-fire was in effect, he added, and it should be possible to arrange for general talks and agreement to pull back forces to the positions they held before hostilities broke out.

At the U.N., the Afro-Asian backers of the move for an emergency Assembly this week obtained by yesterday afternoon 32 signatures in their bid for petitions supporting their initiative.

Fifty signatures are required to provide a simple majority of the Assembly's members. Informed sources expressed confidence that this majority would be forthcoming by tonight, which would mean convoking the session tomorrow.

Among the French African states, whose attitude to the issue was of key significance, at least one had signed — Upper Volta. Informants said they were hopeful that at least four more of these 10 nations also would support the bid.

Britain and the U.S. both were opposed to it, U.S. sources said they believed that the best way of settling Franco-Tunisian differences was by bilateral negotiations.

(Tunisian Campaign — Page 2)

EL200,000 UAR AID FOR BIZERTA

Abdul Nasser announced that he has decreeed EL-200,000 to Tunisia as aid for the victims of the fighting, Cairo Radio reported yesterday.

Won't Aid Katanga, 'Izvestia' Says

LONDON (AP). — The U.S.S.R. has no intention of meeting any request for aid from Katanga, the Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" said last night.

Commenting on reports that the Katanga Interior Minister, M. Godefroid Munongo, had threatened to seek Soviet aid, "Izvestia" said:

"One must be completely out of one's mind or have lost all sense of proportion to suspect the Soviet Union of a desire to render any assistance to bankrupt lackeys and executioners."

The article, reported here by the Tass news agency, said: "It goes without saying that the U.S.S.R. does not intend to have any dealings with the clique of puppets that sold and betrayed the freedom and honour of their people.

"It is also clear that the very idea of the presence of agents from this clique on Soviet soil can be no more than the figment of a diseased imagination."

The article said M. Munongo's request was aimed not only at "blackmailing the West, but also at undermining the unity of the Congo."

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Ambassador of Uruguay to the United Nations
on the subject
"THIRTEEN YEARS LATER"
Introduction by Mr. JACOB TSUR, President of the Institute
on Thursday, August 3, 1961, at 8 p.m. at
the Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem.
The public is welcome

Pro-West Spy Ring Said Smashed in Syria

DAMASCUS (AP). — The U.A.R. Syrian Region authorities have smashed a "secret, Fascist-like spy-ring," arrested most of its leaders and members, and confiscated large amounts of arms and equipment, an official source here said yesterday.

The source identified the organization as the Tashnak Party, and alleged that it had been spying and sabotaging in the Syrian Region for Israel and other foreign powers.

Arms and equipment, it was claimed, were smuggled into Syria by diplomatic cars belonging to foreign embassies in Beirut. The foreign powers and embassies were not identified, but the Tashnak Party is known here as a pro-West organization.

The source said that large amounts of arms and equipment, seized in Damascus, Aleppo, Latakia and Kamishli, included wireless sets, machineguns, pistols, explosives, hand grenades and gas masks.

The Tashnak Party had a secret military order, highly disciplined, well armed and well equipped for spying and sabotage, the source said. It reportedly had a pyramid-like structure including secret military formations and councils, and sold information gathered in Syria and Lebanon to foreign embassies in Beirut and to Israel.

U.N. Fiscal Situation Seen as 'Grave'

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuter). — The General Assembly's Advisory Committee on the Budget yesterday again drew attention to the "grave situation" of U.N. finances, reporting that the cash deficit was $34,633,468 at the end of last year, with total gross expenditures of $227.9m.

The U.N.'s regular budget of $65.3m. for its day-to-day operating expenses was the biggest single item, followed by the Congo operation ($48.4m.), Palestine Arab refugee relief ($4.7m.), and the U.N. Children's Fund ($4.5m.).

Kennedy Gets $1,000m More from Senate Unit

Mac: Britain Won't Act On Her Own

LONDON (AP). — Prime Minister Macmillan refused flatly in Parliament yesterday to take Britain on a separate course from the Western Allies in dealing with the Russians.

Labour Members proposed that Mr. Macmillan make a personal approach to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, in order to extend for another year the moratorium on nuclear tests.

Mr. Macmillan, replying to questions, asserted that he did not think anything could be accomplished by the personal approach and that Britain would continue to negotiate at Geneva, together with her Western partners.

Polio Epidemic Denied by Bonn

BERLIN (Reuter). — West German authorities denied yesterday there was a polio epidemic, which was the reason given by the East German authorities on Monday night in announcing they were planning to restrict travel between East and West Germany.

An East German Interior Ministry spokesman said the restrictions would apply mainly to the "age group most likely to be affected (by polio) — about 14 to 25."

The West German Minister for All-German Affairs, Mr. Ernest Lemmer, charged, however, that East Germany was seeking a pretext to restrict travel "and thereby perhaps to stem the flow of refugees."

In Geneva, a World Health Organization spokesman said that according to figures received from West Germany, reported cases of polio, excluding West Berlin, for the period May 1-July 9 totalled 772, as against 272 cases during the same period last year. In the week July 2-July 9, 136 cases were reported, as against 61 last year. The spokesman said in reply to questions that this "serious outbreak" was centred round Duesseldorf.

Mr. Lemmer said discussions were going on with the Western Allies on the possibility of bringing the question of the flow of people from East Germany and East Berlin before the U.N. as a "humanitarian problem."

Meanwhile, the East German authorities were stepping up their campaign to cut down movement to the West. Signs have been going up in apartment house entrances listing the names of such persons working in West Berlin, in an apparent effort to get their neighbours to convince them to give up their jobs. In addition, some have been called to police stations and told to find new jobs in East Berlin.

H-Attack Could Cause 70m. U.S. Casualties

WASHINGTON. — An estimated 50 million Americans might be killed and 20 million seriously injured in a massive H-bomb attack, Defence Secretary Robert McNamara told the House Military Operations Sub-Committee yesterday.

Mr. McNamara, whom President Kennedy has appointed to supervise a stepped-up programme of providing fall-out shelters and developing other civil defence measures, said no financially practicable programme or civil defence could be devised to avoid those casualties. He was the first witness in a two-week hearing called by the Chairman, Rep. Chet Hclifield, to consider the new programme and Mr. McNamara's appointment.

Mr. McNamara told the Sub-Committee that the programme would save "at least 10 to 15 million lives" in the event of thermonuclear attack, and calls for shelter space to give "reasonably adequate protection" to about a quarter of the population.

(Reuter, AP)

NATO URGED TO BUILD UP

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy's request for $3.500m. to bolster U.S. military might was raised to $4.500m. yesterday by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Unanimously, it voted to provide every cent the President asked last week — and then added nearly another $1.000m. to build up bomber, missile and satellite forces.

It was another demonstration of the mood in Congress to move fast in readying America to meet any threat arising from the Berlin crisis precipitated by Soviet Russia.

On Monday, just six days after Mr. Kennedy asked for it, Congress gave him authority to call up to 250,000 reservists into military service and extend active duty tours and enlistments one year.

Nearly $47,000m. Total

Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, manager for the biggest peacetime defence appropriation bill in history, said the measure as approved by committee now carries nearly $47,000m. This is more than $4,000m. above the total voted by the House on June 28 and more than $4,400 m. above totals Congress voted last year.

Mr. Robertson said he hoped to file the bill for expected Senate passage tomorrow.

The Senate committee voted $525m. to continue production of heavy long-range jet bombers without specifying the kind to be bought. Mr. Robertson noted that Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, Air Force Chief of Staff, said he preferred the latest model of the jet B52 to the faster but shorter range B58.

It also voted $448m. to push development of the huge B70 jet bombers as a complete weapons system.

Urge Note Build-Up

President Kennedy and his top civilian defence leaders had not asked additional bomber production but recommended that $320m. be spent to develop the B70 as an experimental aircraft rather than a complete weapons system.

The committee also urged that the NATO allies take similar steps to build up their military forces.

Earlier, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee formally approved the Administration's controversial foreign aid measure for a long-range loan programme. The vote was 27-4.

The action followed a preliminary vote last week that retained the major features President Kennedy asked. These include a five-year authority for the Administration to borrow from the Treasury up to $3.800m. to be channelled abroad in the form of long-term, low-interest loans.

(Support — Page 4)

K to JFK: Go Easy on Berlin

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, has warned President Kennedy that stiffer U.S. military measures to meet the Berlin crisis will spark a stiffening of Russia's attitude, high officials said yesterday.

But Mr. Khrushchev, in his talks last week with Mr. Kennedy's disarmament adviser, Mr. John J. McCloy, still left some room open for possible negotiation of the smouldering issue.

Mr. McCloy reported to Mr. Kennedy and the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, late Monday on Mr. Khrushchev's statements to him during two days of talks at the Soviet leader's Black Sea vacation retreat.

Officials said Mr. Khrushchev was "as tough as he was in Vienna," and his reaction to Mr. Kennedy's plan for increased U.S. and Allied military might was "pretty vehement."

They added, however, that Mr. Khrushchev set forth no new demands and issued no specific ultimatums. His principal threat was in his declaration to Mr. McCloy that "if the U.S. is going to take a tough line, then the Russians will take a tough line."

U.S. Consulting Allies

Meanwhile, it is reported, the U.S. is consulting its Western allies on a new Soviet disarmament proposal made to Mr. McCloy. The nature of the proposal is still secret, but it is understood to have been one of the main reasons why Mr. McCloy returned here suddenly from the Soviet Union for talks with Mr. Kennedy.

In Moscow Mr. Khrushchev yesterday warned "all lovers of military adventures" to act with care and remember that the Soviet Union had powerful weapons of its own, the official news agency Tass reported. He was speaking at a Kremlin reception in honour of a visiting Rumanian delegation.

Mr. Khrushchev said: "No provocations can change the course of history or are strong enough to divert the free peoples of the socialist countries from the path they have chosen. We decisively warn all lovers of military adventures: Behave wisely and remember that we have all the necessary means to cool off your hot heads."

(UPI, Reuter)

(Soviet Programme—Page 3)

The Soviet Ambassador to West Germany, Mr. Andrei Smirnov, has been suddenly called to Moscow, the Embassy said in Bonn yesterday. Mr. Smirnov left on Sunday. He returned three weeks ago after a vacation in Russia and consultations with senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. Air Force yesterday alerted Air National Guard and Air Reserve units for possible call-up, designating them as priority outfits for Federal service if a summons is issued.

•

Nigeria's Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, said in N.Y. yesterday he had given Washington his country's view that Communist China should sit in the U.N. General Assembly.

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Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Monday entertained at dinner Prof. Nelson Gleuck and Prof. Binyamin Mazar.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the outgoing Rumanian Minister and Mrs. Petru Manu.

•

Dr. Giora Josephthal, Minister of Labour, yesterday received Mr. Raymond M. Gauthereau, Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

•

The Swiss Ambassador and Mme. Pierre Bruegger yesterday gave a reception at the Sheraton Hotel, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the Swiss National Day. Among those present were the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir; the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Y. Olshan; the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Aharon Becker, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

•

The Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. Bediako Poku, yesterday called on the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Aharon Becker.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Caster, U.S.A. guests from Reading, Pa., were received at the Jewish Agency yesterday by Mr. Woolf Perry, Deputy Chairman of Keren Hayesod, and Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Agency.

•

Mr. L. Brand, of the Management of Alpa Cosmetics, has gone abroad on export business for the Company.

•

The Rina Nikova Ballet School's closing ceremony was attended by Mrs. Ish-Shalom, wife of the Mayor, Mrs. Cecil Roth and many distinguished guests. The School reopens on August 28.

•

Mr. R. Neighbors will be the guest speaker at today's luncheon meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, 1.15 p.m. Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold a business meeting at the Appinger Hotel at 1.15 p.m. today.

Mr. E. Shimron will address the Jerusalem Rotary Club today, at 1.15 p.m., at the Y.M.C.A., on "Interrogation of Witnesses Abroad in the Eichmann Trial."

•

Dr. William H. Stein, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, will lecture on "The Chemical Structure and Enzymatic Activity of Ribonuclease" today, at 7.45 p.m., in Lecture Hall "A," Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 1058.4, 949, 290 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.05, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Berlioz: Overture "Waverley" Op. 2 (Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult); Schumann: Concerto in F major for Four Horns and Orchestra; Bizet: "Carmen" — Suite (Conductor: Ernest Ansermet). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where To Go? 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Lesson in the Book of Tania. 5.20 Songs and Arias by Mozart, sung by Paula Haber (Soprano) with Ruth Menze at the Piano. 5.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.50 Chamber Music: Kathleen Allister (Harp), Peggy Hayman (Violin), Jos de Groen (Bassoon): Buxtehude: Sonata in F major; Jacques Ibert: Trio for Harp, Violin and Bassoon; Marc Lavry: Suite for Harp, Violin and Bassoon (First performance). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.20 Italy's Independence Day. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 "Stories in Sound" The fifth in the series of six programmes written and produced by Eli Yardeni. 8.25 Requests for Songs and Dances. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeb. chaps 23 & 24. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Election Campaign for the Fifth Knesset. 10.15 "Symphonie Dansa": Beethoven; 12 Country Dances (Conductor: Loris Massel); Kodaly: Marosczek Dances (Conductor: Ferenes Fricsay); Dvorak: Slavonic Dances (Conductor: Karel Ancerl). 10.57 "A Moment of Poetry." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
490, 463 & 202.7 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.02 Announcements. 5.04 Tunes and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.0 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with D. Ben-Avi & R. Michaeli. 6.40 Franco Sakarika — Accordion. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.70 Close Down. 9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment 61." 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 Nations' Songs. 10.43 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

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Three Tunisian Ministers On Compaign to Get Support

ROME (Reuter). — Three Tunisian Ministers arrived here today on their way to Russia, the U.S. and African countries to step up Tunisia's diplomatic drive on her dispute with France over Bizerta.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Sadok Mokkadem, was bound for the Soviet Union, the State Secretary, at the Presidency, Bahi Ladgham, was *en route* to New York, and the Information Minister, Mohamed Masmoudi, was going to visit several African countries.

The journey of Ladgham to Washington came as a surprise to diplomatic quarters in Tunis.

Informed quarters said President Bourguiba is known to be bitterly disappointed because he did not receive more backing from the U.S. and Britain to bring pressure on France to evacuate the Bizerta base.

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that the Tunisian Government's announcement on Monday that restrictions on French citizens leaving Tunis had been lifted "could constitute a first step towards a detente" between the two countries.

He told questioners at a press conference the plight of French citizens in Tunisia remained serious and it remained to be seen whether the sign of reduced tension would be confirmed.

Regarding attempts to secure a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the Bizerta crisis, the spokesman said France's presence at Bizerta resulted from a bilateral contract, and the dispute could be settled only by negotiations between the two countries.

Soviet-Rumanian Talks Begin in Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, yesterday began consultations with a visiting Rumanian delegation led by that country's Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

The visit comes at a time of intensified political and diplomatic activity in the Kremlin. The Khrushchev-Gheorghiu-Dej talks are to review current East-West problems and to help Mr. Khrushchev consolidate the Communist position in the face of the gathering world crisis. Mr. Gheorghiu-Dej has long been one of Mr. Khrushchev's strongest supporters within the Communist camp.

Mr. Khrushchev and the Rumanians also were reported to be discussing closer coordination of the Soviet and Rumanian economies, the Berlin situation, improvement of Communist Bloc relations with Yugoslavia, Albania's "deviationism," and Soviet-Communist Chinese relations.

Greece Expels Bulgar Diplomat

ATHENS (AP). — The Greek Government has declared an employee of the Bulgarian Embassy here as *persona non grata*.

Bulgarian authorities have not been granting return visas to Greek personnel in Bulgaria and have been telling them to apply for visas in their own countries. Retaliating, the Greek Foreign Ministry Monday night declared Mr. Nicholas Zeliagov to be *persona non grata*.

In addition to the visa problem, Mr. Michel Papadopoulos, Greek Chargé d'Affaires who was recalled Monday from Sofia, accused the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Anton Yugov, of attacking the foreign and domestic policies of Greece's Karamanlis Government during a Polish Embassy reception in Sofia.

New Moshav Founded In Ta'anach Area

AFULA. — Israel's newest moshav, Ram-On, was founded yesterday in the Ta'anach area, near the Israel-Jordan frontier. Hundreds of well-wishers, among them Abraham Harzfeld, M.K., were present at the dedication ceremony.

This is a young man's settlement, its members coming from well-established farming families with a yen for their own piece of land. They will go in for mixed farming, and intend to raise cattle. Next week, eight Ram-On couples will be pronounced man and wife, right in their own new homesteads.

Cables in Brief

PRASAD. — The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was yesterday discharged from the private nursing home where he had been confined since July 20 with Haematemesis.

BEER. — *William Malbert, of Huddersfield, England, 107 yesterday, is relying on his own formula of half a gallon of beer a day to carry him on to his ambition — the ripe old age of 130. He started drinking beer at the age of eight.*

BASEBALL. — The 1961 Major League All-Star baseball game ended in "no decision" on Monday night because of rain in Boston. It was tied 1-1 after nine innings when a heavy downpour forced cancellation.

WEATHER. — The world's first automatic weather station will be built on uninhabited Graham Island in Norwegian Bay, in Canada's Northwest Territory, next month, according to the U.S. Commerce Department. Powered by a strontium 90 isotope, it will run for two years and relay weather reports to stations farther south.

ROCKET. — The German Rocket Society announced yesterday it plans to hurl a two-stage meteorological rocket 80 kms. into space over the North Sea on September 15. The rocket will be propelled by solid fuel of the type used by the Society.

TEST. — An advanced Atlas missile hit a target 5,000 miles away from Cape Canaveral on Monday, unleashing brilliant yellow and violet sodium and potassium flares as it dived on its target in a test aimed at devising safety requirements for space-borne atomic power units.

WHEAT. — A 10-man trade delegation from Peking arrived in Melbourne yesterday to negotiate the export of 10 million bushels of Australia's coming wheat crop to Communist China. The delegation will spend two months in Australia.

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice

Before the Deputy President (Justice Agranat), Justices Witkon and Cohn.

Mansour Tewfik Kardosh, Petitioner, v. the Registrar of Companies, Respondent (H.C. 241/60).

Registrar of Companies May Not Act as Censor

The High Court, by majority decision, made absolute an order *nisi* calling on the Registrar of Companies to show cause why he should not permit the incorporation of the company, El Ard Ltd.

The petitioner, Mansour Tewfik Kardosh, and six other persons formed a company called El Ard Ltd., for the purpose of printing, publishing, translating, issuing newspapers etc.

The same group of people had been connected with the illegal publication of the newspaper "El Ard" without the necessary permit, had been found guilty and fined. When their application for registration of their company reached the Registrar of Companies he studied the Ministry of Justice and police files on this newspaper. He also asked the Attorney-General for an opinion. The Attorney-General's advice was that for security reasons and for the good of the public the Registrar should refuse to register the company under the powers given him by section 14 of the Companies Ordinance. The Registrar himself read translations of the articles which had appeared in the illegal "El Ard" as well as other articles published by the same group of people and came to the conclusion that they contained inflammatory material which threatened the State of Israel and its people. He was also influenced by the fact that in a series of letters written to the petitioner by the Chief Press and Radio Censor, he was censured for publishing matter pertaining to security without first submitting it for censorship.

In the circumstances the Registrar decided to avail himself of the discretion given him by section 14 of the Companies Ordinance and refused to permit the incorporation of the El Ard Company. He informed the petitioner that after studying the Ministry of Justice and the police files, and after taking note of the Attorney-General's opinion he had come to the conclusion that for reasons of security and the public good he must refuse to register the company.

Section 14 of the Companies Ordinance provides that the Registrar of Companies may "in his absolute discretion either authorize or refuse the incorporation of the company."

Mr. Kardosh petitioned the High Court of Justice which granted him an order *nisi*. On the Return Day the petitioner was represented by Mr. Nakara and the respondent by Mr. Landau, Deputy State Attorney, assisted by Mr. Terlo, Deputy State Attorney.

Judgment

Justice Agranat, who delivered the main majority decision of the High Court, said that the facts reveal that the respondent's refusal to register the company was based on one consideration only: the fear that the petitioner and his group might exploit their company for the dissemination of ideas which contain an element of danger to the security of the State. The facts show, further, he continued, that the respondent had acted in good faith.

Mr. Landau, said Justice Agranat, had argued, on behalf of the respondent, that as the law vests him with "absolute discretion" to decide whether to authorize or refuse to authorize the registration of a company, his decision may not be challenged in the High Court unless it is proved that he acted in bad faith or under the influence of a consideration so far-fetched and unreasonable as to be perverse — which is tantamount to acting in bad faith — relying on English precedents for this premise. He had argued further that as the respondent had not acted in bad faith or under the influence of a "perverse" consideration the High Court had no power to interfere with his decision.

However, held Justice Agranat, after an exhaustive consideration of the question with reference to English and Israeli precedents, he could not agree with Mr. Landau for various reasons.

First, as Mr. Landau himself had indicated to the court, section 14 of the Companies Ordinance has no equivalent in English law, and in the absence of such a provision in that law there would most certainly have been no justification, according to the tenets of English jurisprudence, for refusing to register a company on the grounds that it might be used for the propagation of controversial opinions, as long as the declared aims of the company are valid and legal. Secondly, he continued, he could not agree with Mr. Landau that the High Court may not interfere with the exercise of the respondent's "absolute discretion" unless he acted in bad faith or perversely. For the general principle is that every administrative authority must use the discretion vested in it by the law for the purpose for which this discretion was conferred on it. In consequence, he continued, however wide the discretion conferred on an administrative authority may be, the High Court would be entitled to interfere with its exercise of it, if it is used for a purpose foreign to the express or implied aim and intention of the empowering law, unless this law expressly denies the High Court this right.

In short, held Justice Agranat, the High Court would be entitled to interfere with the exercise even of absolute discretion on the part of an administrative authority if this discretion were exercised for an improper purpose — in addition to being entitled to intervene if the discretion be exercised in bad faith or perversely.

The next question to be considered, therefore, he continued, is what the purpose of the Mandatory legislator was in giving the High Commissioner (since replaced by the Registrar of Companies) the absolute discretion to refuse incorporation of a company. He was forced to admit, he held, that a study of the Ordinance revealed neither an express or an implicit purpose behind the granting of this power, and he could only suggest that one of the aims of the legislator might have been to forestall and obviate the perpetration on the backward and under-developed sections of the community, of any deception in the nature of the "South Sea Bubble"; or that possibly the Mandatory legislator had sought to frustrate in advance the establishment of any company for "subversive" purposes.

Mr. Landau had argued, continued Justice Agranat, that in the absence of any express or implied intention on the part of the legislator the High Court was not entitled to interfere with the respondent's exercise of his discretion in favour of the public good and the preservation of the safety of the State. In other words he had argued that "if a power to perform an administrative act is conferred with no reference to purpose, no inquiry into purpose is relevant". This, however, he held, was an overstatement. For the omission explicitly to state a purpose is no justification for violating the spirit of the law concerned (see "Principles and Scope of Judicial Review," by de Smith, page 192).

In the case of section 14 of the Companies Ordinance, he continued, there is practically no room for doubt that the intention was not to allow the High Commissioner (and now the respondent) absolute discretion to control the freedom of expression. For the question, he said, of giving "discretionary-preventive" control over the freedom of expression is a very difficult, complicated and delicate one, as he had already held in the "Kol Ha'am" case (H.C. 87/53, P.D. 7/881). — even when such control is necessary and justifiable for the protection of the security of the State; and if such powers of control had already been conferred on certain officials and bodies by the law, it must perforce be concluded that only such officials and bodies are entitled to exercise it, strictly in accordance with the provisions and conditions laid down in the law. This at least, he held, is the inevitable conclusion to be reached where the regime is one based on democratic principles. Detailed and drastic powers of control over the freedom of expression, he continued, have been conferred on certain officials and bodies by the Press Ordinance and the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, and it is beyond the bounds of reason to imagine that the legislator had intended conferring the power to prevent the publication of ideas "dangerous" to the state on the Registrar of Companies also.

In short, held Justice Agranat, the respondent had used the absolute discretion conferred on him by section 14 for an improper purpose and his refusal to authorize the incorporation of the petitioner's company had, therefore, no basis in law. The order *nisi* should, therefore, be made absolute.

Justice Witkon

In concurring with Justice Agranat, Justice Witkon said that in his opinion the legislator, in enacting section 14 of the Companies Ordinance, had had in mind considerations which came strictly within the framework of Companies Law, such as the prevention of the registration of a company by persons associated for an unlawful purpose. If, therefore, the Registrar of Companies be satisfied that a company was about to be founded for an unlawful purpose, he would have absolute discretion to refuse to register it.

In the case under consideration, therefore, held Justice Witkon, if the respondent had based his refusal to register the petitioner's company on the fact that he was persuaded that the purposes of the company were unlawful, then it would have been difficult to find cause for interference on the part of the High Court. The respondent had, however, based his refusal on considerations of security and he agreed with Justice Agranat, though not without some hesitation, that this made his refusal invalid. He did not base this conclusion, he held, on any considerations of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, both of which are valuable attributes of the democratic regime of a free state and for this very reason not to be abused or used as a weapon by those seeking to undermine it. His conclusion was based solely, he continued, on his opinion that the respondent's decision was invalid because he had overstepped his powers by usurping the right to consider questions of state security from those authorities who have been expressly empowered by the law to concern themselves with such questions.

Justice Cohn

In his dissenting judgment, Justice Cohn said that there was no doubt whatsoever that the respondent's conclusion that the plaintiff's and his group's publications were likely to be detrimental to the security of the State was reached in good faith.

Furthermore, he continued, in the light of the fact that the Companies Ordinance is completely silent on the purposes for which the respondent could legitimately exercise the discretion given him by section 14, and in the light of the fact that this section, in contradistinction to the cases quoted by Justice Agranat, confers "absolute discretion," obliging the courts to conclude that the addition of the word "absolute" was deliberate and considered on the part of the legislator, it is clear that the legislator desired the respondent's discretion to be completely unrestricted, and not even subject to the test of unreasonableness or arbitrariness. If, he continued, the Israeli legislature should consider such absolute and unconditional discretion to be inconsistent with the ideology of a democratic state, it could demote it to the status of plain and simple discretion. But that is the duty of the legislature and not of the courts.

In the case under discussion, he held, the considerations by which the respondent was moved are quite irrelevant, therefore, as they cannot derogate in any way from the absolute and unconditional discretion given to him by the law. He would only like to add, concluded Justice Cohn, that although the courts are in duty bound to protect the citizen as jealously and scrupulously as possible against any unlawful blow aimed at his rights, the doctrine of "the rule of law" imposes an even greater duty on the courts, and one which should never go unobserved, of being even more scrupulous and jealous about not overstepping their jurisdiction or trespassing on the preserves of the legislature.

He thought, therefore, that the order *nisi* should be discharged.

Order *nisi* made absolute by majority decision and respondent ordered to pay IL200 costs.

Judgment given on May 19, 1961.

IT'S THE LAW

IT is an offence to spoil a parking-meter in Ramat Gan. *(Local By-Law)*

Moslem Kadis Take Oath of Allegiance

The country's three Kadis, Sheikh Musa el Tabiri, of Acre; Sheikh Hassan Emin el Habash, of the Central District, and Sheikh Taher Hammad, of Jaffa, were sworn in by President Ben-Zvi on Monday.

The ceremony at Beit Hanassi, was the first of its kind since the establishment of the State. The oath of allegiance to the State was administered under the Kadis Law (1961).

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Competition for Planning Boarding School
The Ministry of Education and Culture
in agreement with the Central Competition Committee of the Israel Engineers and Architects Union,
hereby announces a public competition
For the Planning of Secondary Boarding School in Jerusalem
PRIZES:
FIRST PRIZE: IL3,000
SECOND PRIZE: IL2,000
THIRD PRIZE: IL1,000
PURCHASES: IL1,800
PANEL OF JUDGES:
H. RECHTER — Architect
D. REENIK — Architect
M. SCHNABEL — Engineer
B.S. LUBIN — Director of Development, Ministry of Education and Culture
E. EDDRICH — Architect, Adviser for School Buildings, Ministry of Education and Culture
Y. Peri, Director of Boarding School, as Observer.
A visit to the site will take place on Wed., August 9
The deadline for submitting applications is Sunday, Nov. 26, 1961
The rules of the competition can be obtained from the offices of the Engineers and Architects Union in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem and Beersheba, on payment of IL8.

LAW REPORT — The Jerusalem Post August 2, 1961

LYDDA FLIGHTS
WEDNESDAY
All Times Local Time
ARRIVALS: B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran 0835. El Al 306 from Nicosia — 1010. El Al 226 from Paris and N.Y. 1030. El Al 204 from New York, London and Amsterdam 1745. Fl /w 406 from Vienna and Rome 1840. El Al 216 from Istanbul 1915. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome 2015. Swissair 330 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 434 from Munich and Athens — 2140.
DEPARTURES: El Al 205 to Nicosia—0700. El Al 433 to Athens and Munich 0800. TWA 901 to Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and New York 0840. El Al 231 to Rome, London and N.Y.—0900. B.O.A.C. 309 to Geneva, London and New York 0910. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris 1000. Olympic 602 to Athens — 1030. El Al 215 to Istanbul — 1200.

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FIAT 1100
model 1961, to temporary resident or diplomat.
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Chevrolet Impala 1961
Phone 938197, from 9 to 12.
32,000 kms., perfect condition.

Wanted to rent
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in good location, Jerusalem.
Write: No. 6498, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

SALES AGENT WANTED
American shirt manufacturer, world-famous brand, seeks agency of local firm to represent them for the AFRICAN markets.
Contact Herbert Wanderman, Ramat Aviv Hotel, August 8-12 for interview.

Intelligent Presentable YOUNG MAN
Well acquainted with
TOURIST TRADE
fluent English, Hebrew seeks night and/or evening work, week-ends incl.
Asir area, Phone 61215, 12.00 — 13.00

WAITER
5 years' experience in hotel, with command of English, French, German and Hebrew. Interested in a job anywhere in the country.
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Wanted to Rent
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in Rehavia or Talbieh.
Apply: No. 844, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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ONE-ROOM FLAT
IN JERUSALEM
for last fortnight in September
Furnished, gas, refrigerator, etc.
Please write: No. 81, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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In centre Ramat Gan
Spacious 4-room Apartment
Large Kitchen, 3 balconies, wash- and store-rooms (4th floor)
For appointment please phone No. 71202 Tel Aviv 7.00-8.30, 16.00-20.00 or write: N.B., P.O.B. 2085, Tel Aviv.

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2½-Room Furnished Flat
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Central location, Talbieh or Rehavia.
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TEL AVIV HOTEL, Tel. 60, opening a new wing. All rooms with W.C., bath and telephone. Excellent kosher cuisine. Intimate Bar.

Dwellings

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TO LET, modern 3-room apartment, Rehavia, new refrigerator, new gas, Copeland, 11 Metudelia, Jerusalem (5-6 p.m.).
TO LET 4-room luxurious fully furnished flat, North Tel Aviv, Heiman, 21 Rehov Arba Arazot, Tel Aviv.
TO LET furnished room for one person, 77 Rehov Frishman, apartment 2, Tel Aviv.
FURNISHED room to let. Tel. 28349, Tel Aviv (3-5).
WANTED & available, for sale and monthly rent, 2¼ to 3½-room flats, furnished and unfurnished villas in Eshala, Ofeka, Ramat Gan, Savyon, Herzliya-Pituach. Utam Trust & Management Co. Ltd., 3 Rehov Ahuzat Bayit, P.O.B. 2008, Tel Aviv, Tel. 63640.
TO LET 2 luxuriously furnished rooms, (tourists) for 7 months. 17 Elkar Masarik, flat 14, Tel Aviv, 7-10.
FOR SALE: Luxurious 3-room flat, living-room, well-lit hall, dinette, 4-way air-currents, quiet street, near Beit Lissin, 3rd floor. Bargain: IL38,500. Siman, 62 Allenby (MALDAN).
FOR MONTHLY rent from August 13. 3-room furnished flat, telephone, refrigerator, electric oven, North Tel Aviv, guarantee required. Tel. 28622 until noon and 42884, 4-6, Tel Aviv.
FURNISHED and unfurnished flats and villas to let from six months to 3 years. H. Bergner, 9 Rehov Ramenhoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 28225 (9-12). (MALDAN).
FOR SALE, Herulilya - Pituah, attractive 5-room cottage. Apply No. 3513, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
FOR MONTHLY rent luxurious villa (2 flats, 3 rooms each) possibility one flat, garden. Apply: Gelbgisser, 94 Rehov Hayarden, Ramat Gan, near Kassem Cinema.

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FOR SALE thoroughbred Siamese kittens, Tel Aviv, 11 Rehov Weizmann. Entrance B, Flat 2, Daily 6-8 p.m.

Investigations

FOR all kinds of investigations in Israel and abroad, apply: General Investigation Agency, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 28290. Full discretion.

Musical Instruments

PIANO wanted to buy. Apply: P.O.B. 4822, Haifa.

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WANTED first-class refrigerator and washing machine, from private owner only. P.O.B. 14159, Tel Aviv.
4-DOOR WARDROBE, modern, for sale. Price IL350. Wagner, 10 Shderot Magu, 1st floor, Ahuza, Haifa.

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A SHORT TIME only— reduced prices for feather cleaning, done also in the customer's presence. Down quilts, cushions. BALABAN, 6 Derekh Hayam, Merkaz Hacarmel, Tel. 84194, Haifa.

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WANTED correspondent, female, independent, in English and Hebrew. Phone 81288, Tel Aviv.
NICE FURNISHED room available for cultivated woman against light work after 4 p.m. Write to: No. 8013, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

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FOR SALE Dauphine 1207, Tel. 42885, Tel Aviv.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

• **Yiddish Theatre:** — Joseph Buloff troupe: "Tevya and his Seven Daughters", Edison.

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:** — Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron - visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6, Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Nebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English). Lobby of the out-patient clinic. Bus No. 19.

Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israeli Films:** — Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon till 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:** — Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Israel in all its Shades. The public is invited. Daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays 11.30 a.m.-1.30 a.m.; 7-11 p.m.

Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yoel Bergner, Hina Gallery, 12 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 25323. Daily 9-1, 4-7.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition on the occasion of the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies.

New finds from the Judean Desert: "Cave of the Treasure"; Gold Treasure from Caesarea; Exhibit of the month, Pontius Pilate inscriptions from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-5.

Rosalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Political advice — Honore Daumier, 56 lithographs from the Museum's collection, ceramics; an aesthetic cross-section; Eco-scapes—Elsa Buki (URA) Wood-cuts from the Museum's collection. Drawings — David Hendler, 9-1, 3.30-6.

Rosalel Art Library: Motives and forms in ancient ceramics. "Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyenei Ha'uma, 10-1, 4-6.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "The Miracle Worker," 8.30.

• **Dine and Dance:** — Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif, Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Dolphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists, Tel. 23978.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

• **Savyon:** — For dancing & international atmosphere the JET CLUB, Avia Hotel—Savyon. Israel's newest most attractive Sherut from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.

• **Tourist Service:** — Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

• **Tours:** — Meetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21911.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — A summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures by 12 of Israel's leading artists, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 61 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 22907.

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., 9 Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz, 1-6.

Tel Aviv Museum:
1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. From the Museum's permanent collection of 19th and 20th century masters. Collection of Israeli artists. Daily 10-1, 4-7; Fri. & Sat., 10-1.
2) Rubinstein Pavilion, closed today.
Photographs by Martin Morets (England). Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Works by the late painter Menachem Shemi (Shmidt), Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Woodcuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7, Saturdays, 10-1 only.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

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NAHAL ALEXANDER

• **Fishermen's Club:** — Nahal Alexander Fishery, open daily for sailing and sea-food. Dance band and floor show all evenings except Sunday and Thursday. Fri.: Alisa Kashi and Izzi Maya. Sat.: Ayalon Troupe.

GVAR AM

• **Theatre:** — Ohel: "Haketuba", 8.30.

AFULA

• **Inbal Dance Theatre:** — "The Story of Ruth," Kol-Ron, 9.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 31 Tachkemoni, 22294.
TEL AVIV: Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24583. Frankel, 26 King George across Gan Meir, 23721. Jaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 34643. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474.
RAMAT YITZHAK: Sharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. **BAT YAM:** Shulamit, 4 Daniel, near Bat Yam Cinema. **HOLON:** Merkaz, Kikar Weizmann. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HERZLIYA:** Briut. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, 21 Teller, 56-1341.
HAIFA: Hamizrah, 97 Herzl, 3511.

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FIRMLY IN THE SADDLE

S. Rhodesian Premier's Shrewdness Won Referendum Day Victory

By ANDREW WILSON

SALISBURY (OFNS)—THERE are many factors behind the victory of the United Federal Party in the Southern Rhodesian constitutional referendum which echoed round the colony like a thunderclap.

First, whatever may be one's final verdict on his policies, is the shrewdness of the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, in handling the threat of referendum day action by the African National Democratic Party. If the intended strike had taken place, or if there had been any major incident, there is little doubt that his referendum support would have been much reduced.

The arrest of the African National Democratic Party's leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, might have provoked such an incident. It would have been legally possible under existing emergency laws; but he refrained from it. Whether he will still refrain is another matter.

Secondly, there has been the wealthy and efficient UFP political machine, whose most effective campaign poster was a picture of a happy (European) Rhodesian home contrasting with another, of an overgrown garden and sagging gate, pointing to a Congo-style "no man's land" if the colony were to deny "moderate" Africans the political representation enshrined in 15 new lower roll seats. Against this the Dominion Party propaganda has often been sterile and crude. Dominion Party campaign meetings were remarkable for their intolerance of hecklers, while UFP speakers accepted them with easy confidence.

Thirdly, there has been the hunger of Rhodesian businessmen and householders for an upswing of confidence in the property and investment market — plainly more satisfied by the association of big business with the "Yes" vote than by the Dominion Party's importation of outside right-wing leaders like Major Jim Hughes of Kenya who at a final election meeting drew horrifying pictures of babies hacked to death by Mau Mau.

Welensky's Influence

Above all, there has hovered in the background the father figure of the Federal Prime Minister and UFP leader, Sir Roy Welensky, who has supplied the personal appeal which the intellectual Sir Edgar Whitehead himself could not.

Much may happen between now and the first elections under the new constitution, which might reasonably be expected in about fifteen months' time — three months for drafting the new electoral law for a House of 65 seats (instead of the present 30) and a year to allow for the enrolment of voters on the new upper and lower lists.

Not all "Yes" voters will then be supporting the UFP. (Many were liberals who only voted after agonizing internal dialogues.)

The Dominion Party, too, may recapture some support, but within a new framework of constituencies which will shear it of its recent strength. The NDP, when it recovers its breath, may well go back on its earlier decision not to put up candidates under the new constitution, and might hope to capture half a dozen of the lower roll seats.

Perhaps there will even emerge a new liberal parliamentary opposition in the form of a strengthened Central Africa Party; but for the moment the Federal Party looks securely in the saddle for a long time to come.

What went wrong with African NDP's plans for a stay-at-home strike on referendum day?

After taking account of the vast display of force by the authorities, their control of information, and the difficulty of staging a strike amid much unemployment, one is left with the fumbling of the party's leadership in recent months.

It began with the apparent acceptance of the constitutional proposals giving 15 "African" lower roll seats in a Parliament of 65 based on a restricted franchise. Subsequently, the leaders rejected the proposals under pressure from the rank-and-file and a ginger group which subsequently split off to form the rival Zimbabwe National Congress.

Since then they have repeatedly raised their political demands: partly in a successful attempt to stifle their rival, partly through being trapped by their slogan of "one man, one vote," but, above all, in a refusal to recognize the limits of their present organization.

Since its slender beginning 18 months ago the NDP had grown astoundingly in resources — funds, new offices, a fleet of Land Rover cars; but not so far as to create the organized "volcano" which Mr. Nkomo predicted at a Press conference two weeks ago. It must now be sorely realized by some that by accepting the 15 seats the party would have gained a small but exploitable advance—and that in a subsequent period it might have gained the experience to stage the popular display it predicted for referendum day.

Lopsided Partnership

Now the foundations have been destroyed, and although the party is unlikely to go under for good, nobody would estimate when it can resume its advance. The danger now is that the failure will be hailed as evidence that African grievances do not exist; that 2,750,000 "natives" acquiesce in a lopsided "partnership" which gives them circumscribed rights of political organization and an income and living standards astronomically removed from those of Europeans. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Indignation is shared equally at the failure of the NDP to announce the strike clearly in advance, and at the Government for the Vagrancy Act and other emergency legislation which for the past ten months has overshadowed their lives. "If the party had come out clearly about the strike, there would have been about 65 per cent. support here," was the measured verdict of one Highfield African waiting in the cold of the sunrise for his work bus the day of the abortive strike.

"And what will happen now?" I asked. His answer was the same as that of every other African that morning — "Nobody knows."

Dr. Wolf Cegla, who attended the recent Tokyo Convention of Rotary International in his capacity as Governor of District Israel, hands the key of the City of Tel Aviv to Governor Ryotaro Azuma, Head of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, on behalf of Mr. Mordecai Namir, Mayor of Tel Aviv. Left to right: Mrs. Olga Cegla, Governor Azuma and Dr. Cegla.

Arab Blackmail Against Economic Cooperation

By IVOR BAWELLE

ABOUT one-third of Israel's foreign trade is with the present area of the European Common Market. If the E.E.C. should expand across Western Europe including Britain it would encompass two-thirds of Israel's external trade.

Further, in the past five years the proportion of Israeli exports to E.E.C. countries has risen very considerably and the trend continues. By present forecasts by 1965/66 the E.E.C. area (as now defined) will be exporting to Israel to the tune of at least $250m. per annum, primarily capital goods for industrial investment and other finished goods.

This is brought out even more clearly by the fact that Israel has probably the highest rate of increase of the Gross National Product in the world. Between 1950 and 1960 Israel's G.N.P. rose by 11% per annum, or 5.5 per cent *per capita* per annum. In other words Israel, though small, is by no means negligible as an economic factor in general and as a trade partner in particular.

Definition Urgent

This exuberant dynamism of Israel's economic growth makes a definition of our relations with the E.E.C. all the more urgent. Israel's surging investment programmes, her investment priorities, her selective encouragement of economic expansion must become increasingly affected by uncertainties about her future economic relations with the E.E.C. and other countries that will be drawn into its orbit, including also African states south of the Sahara with which Israel is successfully establishing mutually beneficial forms of technical and economic cooperation.

Serious difficulties have already arisen. Israeli citrus exports may have to face discrimination very soon. E.E.C. countries are investigating the need for the inclusion into their trade agreements with Israel of escape clause articles referring to their new obligations in the E.E.C. The time has come to redefine the relations between Western Europe and Israel in view of the emergence of the Common Market.

Alien Element

However, a completely alien element is trying to intrude. It is not economic but purely and malignantly, political. It is neither European nor Israeli. It is contrary to the principle of international cooperation since it is exclusively destructive and aggressive.

The Arab governments have addressed a message of threat and blackmail to the E.E.C. Their argument is that since they, the Arabs, desire the destruction of Israel and maintain towards her a policy of hate and belligerency therefore they intend to oppose a settlement that may benefit, amongst other countries, also our state.

The threats are, as on similar occasions in the past, essentially hollow. The Arabs have carefully abstained from reacting to the Israeli-German reparations agreement by turning from the German Federal Republic to East Germany. They are now receiving Western German economic aid on an unprecedented scale. Nor would the government of an Arab oil-producing country be mad enough to imperil its life-sustaining oil revenues by delaying deliveries in what is becoming a buyers' market.

Heard Abroad

In the final analysis, when the chips are down, the American people won't fight for Berlin — Mr. Mikhail A. Menshikov, Soviet Ambassador to U.S.

I am still an ordinary mortal — Major Yuri Gagarin.

When I hear a man talking violently about his honour, I know that it is time to start counting the spoons — Lord Mancroft.

NEVER ON SUNDAY

England Has its Own 'Sabbath Observance' Headache

By MICHAEL MOYNIHAN

LONDON. — THE English Sunday, as visitors from abroad have long observed, has a flavour all its own. Though fewer people go to church than in many Continental countries (about one in 10) there are almost as many strictures on what you cannot do on the Sabbath as in Puritan times.

The Government has now set up a committee to "examine and report on legislation dealing with Sunday observance in England and Wales." Under the chairmanship of Lord Crathorne, the six members — four of them M.P.s — have a long-overdue but thorny task ahead of them.

Most of the trouble stems from the still-statutory Sunday Observance Acts of 1625, 1677 and 1780. The preamble to the latter, formulated by Bishop Porteus, then Bishop of London, makes it clear that its chief target was the "theological academies," Sunday gatherings of the sceptically-minded which were attracting crowds from the churches.

Today one can mount a soap-box any Sunday and be sceptical to one's heart's content. But one cannot go to the theatre. An actor may appear elsewhere but must not water a false moustache or fancy costume. It is illegal to pay to watch a charity cricket or football match. The 1625 Act forbidding people to "play any game on Sunday outside their own parish" is still law.

For tradespeople opening shop on Sunday is fraught with pitfalls. Under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, seaside stores, for example, can sell toys and postcards — but not bread after 10 a.m. Matches should be sold only for "domestic purposes." Boots can be repaired — but not bootlaces sold.

A man may buy any motor vehicle accessory but his wife may not buy a strap for a pram. Fish and chips can be sold if not cooked on the premises.

Obviously blind eyes are turned to much of this legal mumbo-jumbo. But, vigilant as ever in its 130-year history, the Lord's Day Observance Society still fights for the Fourth Commandment.

Mid-Victorian Ideal

Its conception of the ideal English Sunday is mid-Victorian: church twice a day, family prayers and Sunday School, pious books with no wordly distractions like cooking, or playing games. Officers of the Society set an example by not taking in milk, not answering the telephone, not using public transport. Even if they had a TV set (an invention of the Devil which gets away with it all by being invented after the Acts) they would certainly not switch on.

About the millions snaking by car to beach and picnic-ground, the full lunch-time and evening pubs, the cinemas (legalized in 1932 after the Society had achieved their closure two years before) they can do nothing. But they can — and do — bring prosecutions. Promoters of charity concerts and sporting events where money has been taken at the gate have been fined up to £15.

The role of the Common Informer ("such person as will sue" as the 1780 Act puts it) is abhorrent to most people. The Society, a constant butt of the popular papers, employs eight paid organizers covering the country. Its spacious office, with a staff of ten, stands defiantly in the heart of Fleet Street. Its income is over £36,000 a year, its magazine "Joy and Light" is subscribed to by nearly 40,000 — and there are 20,000 juvenile members of its Young Life Guard.

Recently Sir Cecil Wakeley resigned after 13 years as president because he felt the Society should not "blaze away all the time at the Royal Family." The Queen has been rapped over the knuckles for attending Sunday sports meetings, Prince Philip for playing polo, Princess Margaret for buying iced lollies at Sandringham for her nephew and niece.

When the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, was censured for attending a charity cricket match in aid of a home for old people, he meekly replied that he attends church regularly every Sunday morning and "did not think it wrong to take recreation in the afternoons."

Dead Wood

It is likely the Committee's deliberations will take a long time and result in no fundamental changes apart from the cutting-out of the dead wood of the law. For there are many English people who would no more welcome a completely-unrestricted "Continental Sunday" than they would membership to the Common Market.

When a Private Member's Bill in 1953 threatened to legalize Sunday theatres and sports meetings, the L.O.S. produced half-a-million signatures against. The Bill was defeated in the House.

The Society is convinced there are many more "irreligious" than Sabbatarians who want Sunday kept as a unique day of rest.

"We are not poorer but richer because we have, through many ages, rested from our labour one day in seven" said Lord Macauly, appealing in the Commons for proper week-end leisure for the factory worker.

Freedom to work on Sunday is not what most Englishmen want. But they do want freedom to choose their own form of "Sabbatical dissipation." (OFNS)

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

ELECTORAL REFORM

Haboker (Liberal) nails the whispering campaign that the coming elections will change nothing. This campaign is designed to influence the electorate to vote as it voted formerly without paying any attention to the issues involved. Such tactics will not succeed, and it is what the various parties stand for, not their speeches and electioneering, that will help the voter to make his decision.

Davar (Histadrut) comments on the arrival of the millionth immigrant. The wonder of the million immigrants who entered the country since the State was founded, it writes, is that they have altered not only the visage of the country but the map of the Jewish world as well.

Herut cites Mr. Moshe Dayan's statement that it is thanks to Mr. Ben-Gurion that the Jewish people are united in their support of Israel. Let us say rather, comments the paper, that it is in spite of Mr. Ben-Gurion that the Jews are united in their support of Israel, for who, if not Mr. Ben-Gurion, has done his utmost to drive a wedge between us and Jewry abroad with his persistent provocative insinuations and outright admonition on matters of *aliya*, religion etc., thus angering the Jews abroad to the point of alienating their sympathies.

Hatzofe (National Religious) greets the opening of the fourth countrywide Oral Law Conference in Jerusalem and welcomes the growing interest in Jewish religious studies. The State of Israel, the paper notes, is already today the centre of yeshivot, Torah study and halakhic scholarship, an achievement of the Jewish religious community that brings the State nearer to the goal of real Judaism.

Greater crimes than the abduction of the Schuhmacher boy have been committed in this country, writes **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam), yet the police have successfully tracked down the criminals and brought them to book. It is strange that they have failed in the present case, which is now two years old. If milder methods have failed, the police should resort to more stringent measures. After all the Supreme Court has described the abduction as an "abominable crime," and it should be cleared up at the earliest possible moment.

Readers' Letters

SETTLER'S COMPLAINT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Four years ago, after my husband finished his army service in this country, we decided to visit our parents in the U.S. and Canada. Our original three-month visit turned out to be three years; because of medical expenses we did not have the money to return quicker.

At the beginning of 1960, we contacted the Jewish Agency in New York and consulted an official then visiting the U.S. to encourage people with small businesses to settle in Israel. We told him that we had just enough money for an apartment and would like a loan on ship tickets and also a IL1,500 loan to begin business, or we could extend our stay in the U.S. for another few years until we could make it on our own. He told us we would get help from the Agency and not to go to banks for loans because of high interest rates. Then and there we made arrangements for the trip. We got a letter from the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, stating that our loan for IL1,500 was being put through (that was, I believe, around April) and an apartment was waiting for us in Hadera.

My husband sent the Customs in Jerusalem a complete, itemized list of articles for the business he plans to open, asking if and what customs duty would be required; the answer took two months to come and was not complete or clear. This was five days before my husband's sailing (he left six weeks before me, to set things up for the baby and me), a bit too late to unpack crates and wait for more details. My husband was able to get "immigrant status" for bringing in machinery and tools for his business.

My husband got to Israel on September 14, 1960. He went to the Jewish Agency but was told that the whole family had to be here before he got the apartment. The Agency must have known we were coming separately since they booked passages and paid for the tickets.

Because we didn't receive a prompt reply from customs many things we had brought for the business (stock) were sent back to the U.S. as we could not pay the duty on them. At first it was 300 per cent, then it was brought down to 100 per cent after bargaining, but this was still too much for us.

Also, a machine has been in Jaffa Port for three months now. The man can't decide if it's a locksmith's tool or whether we might sell it; also they can't understand why a "key-maker" needs so many tools. Passover week, an examiner from Haifa came and looked over our house and store to see if everything we brought with us from the U.S. was still in our possession. He left, satisfied. The above machine had been approved on the declaration my husband made within two weeks of his arrival here. The whole matter has been brought up to Customs in Jerusalem and after three months of waiting we still have no answer.

We don't want more loans or money, just consideration. The IL1,500 loan took us five months to get after our arrival; meanwhile we couldn't open up business and "ate" up the reserve cash until bank loans came through.

Yours, etc.,
MRS. SHMUEL SHIMSHONI
Hadera, June 13.

Jewish Agency Replies

The Jewish Agency does not recommend that an apartment be handed over before the whole family is in the country, to ensure that a large apartment, for instance, will really be occupied by the number of persons for whom it was approved. The Absorption Department regrets that Mr. Shimshoni experienced hardships during those six weeks but there is no doubt that if he had made the necessary arrangements he would have been given accommodation at one of their hostels.

The Absorption Department also regrets that, much as it would like to shorten the waiting period, it is not within its capacity to hasten the implementation of its loans which depends upon the financial condition of the Jewish Agency. At any rate, the Jewish Agency has never failed to honour its financial obligations towards immigrants.

Y. KAMENETZKY
Information Department
Jewish Agency
Jerusalem, July 9.

Treasury Replies

The Customs and Excise management accorded Mr. Shimshoni special treatment in awarding him the privileges of an immigrant despite the fact that his status is that of a returning resident.

This case concerns the import of equipment of various categories, from England, Germany and the U.S. Immigrants are entitled by law to exemption on tools but are not entitled to any tax deduction on raw material intended for current production. For this reason, and taking into consideration the fact that the key blanks and the rest of the raw material that Mr. Shimshoni brought might affect local production, his request for exemption was refused but he was given the possibility of returning them.

We regret the original delay in giving Mr. Shimshoni a definite reply but we needed to get reference material and to consult experts to allow us to give an exact reply to the detailed application. In its letter of August 17, 1960, the management of the Customs and Excise Department explained this and also apologized to him for the delay in the reply.

A. MANDL
Inland Revenue
The Treasury
July 9.

RAILWAYS AND SCRAP

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was interested to learn from a statement by the P.R.O. of the Israel Railways, in *The Jerusalem Post* of June 29, that the railway linking Jaffa to Jerusalem was built in 1892 as a narrow gauge. When was the line converted to its present broad or normal gauge?

Speaking of narrow-gauge railways: tons and tons of steel rails belonging to the so-called narrow-gauge Hejaz line which once linked Haifa to Damascus, lie waste between Haifa-East and Tsemah in the Jordan Valley and are gradually deteriorating. Could this valuable steel not be salvaged?

Yours, etc.,
E. TRAUBNER
Tel Aviv, July 7.

Railways' Reply

The French narrow-gauge line from Jaffa to Jerusalem was converted into standard gauge by the British authorities in 1920.

As for our part of the Hejaz line, Haifa-Damascus (the so-called "Emek Railway"), may I point out that the dismantling and transporting of the rails would not be worthwhile as they could only be sold as scrap iron (not as steel). We are therefore keeping the line in place to be ultimately widened and put again into operation if and when the Government should decide to do so.

An outline of the railway history of this country since 1890 is available at the P.R.O., Israel Railways, on request.

M. GABRIELI
Public Relations Officer
Israel Railways
Haifa, July 26.

TEL AVIV PARK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Aside from the climatic difficulties which are hindering the development of the plants in Gan Ha'atzmaut — as we mentioned in our reply of November 29, 1960 to your correspondent, Mrs. Lore Fraenkel — we also have to contend with the additional difficulty of the damage done by visitors to the park. We have notified the police of this matter several times but to our regret we have not yet succeeded in overcoming this obstacle.

The Plantings Department of the Municipality is considering the planting of shrubs of a kind which will withstand the conditions prevalent along the seashore — as has been done at Natanya and Bat Yam — but taking into consideration slight differences in the climate and humidity. The Department intends in the near future to improve and replant the part of the park that lies near the sea.

As to the pond in the park, the water is changed frequently and instructions have been given to change it even oftener, if necessary.

Yours etc.
EVI ICHT
Spokesman and Director of the Mayor's Office
Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality
Tel Aviv, July 28.

MUSICAL DIARY

Music Teacher's Talk

AN extremely interesting lecture was given at the Millo Artists' Club on Friday by Adele Marcus, a well-known pianist and piano teacher from the U.S. Mrs. Marcus has come to Israel at the invitation of the Beit Daniel Zichron Ya'acov Chamber Music Seminary, where she is giving a short course.

Starting with the point of the "creative handling of talent" she said that a music teacher should defy any stereotyped way of teaching, be able to respond intellectually, constantly be on the search and above all handle his pupils individually. "We can only stimulate, guide and inspire so that a pupil should reveal himself," said Mrs. Marcus.

A further point in her lecture was how to prepare a pupil for his position in society. We should persuade him that he is no embellishment but an absolute necessity. His case is not one of charity, nor a display of talent. "He shouldn't apologise for being a musician." However, realistic goals should be set and not everyone can be a Heifetz or a Rubinstein.

Mrs. Marcus also dwelt on the topics of first recitals, competition, criticism, the relationship between teacher and pupil and many other problems.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Musical Notes

Pablo Casals has conferred his distinguished patronage on the Israel Academy of Music, an Associated Professional School of the Tel Aviv University. He will attend the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Academy's new building during his visit to Israel this fall. He will be present at a concert given by Academy students in his honour.

Frank Pelleg, at present on a one-year lectureship at Brandeis University, will lecture and play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Summer Festival of Tanglewood. One of his illustrated lectures will be devoted to Israeli music.

Jerome Lowenthal has appeared at the "Robin Hood Dell" concerts in Philadelphia (President: Frederic R. Mann) as soloist in Bartok's Second Piano Concerto. The conductor was Josef Krips. Eugene E. Moore ("The Evening Bulletin") wrote: "The young Philadelphia-born soloist created a sensation with a brilliant performance. This is hard-driving music with devilish rhythms. It calls for great physical exertion as well as a technique with no shortcomings. Yet Lowenthal, somewhat frail in appearance, made the whole thing look and sound no more difficult than something from the more normal repertoire. This may be because he is among a limited few artists of the day who are eloquent spokesmen for the music of their time. He plays Bartok or Prokofiev with the understanding of a Gieseking for Debussy or a Rubinstein for Chopin. It is this understanding that helps make minor difficulties of major ones."

Y. B.

At the recent Vienna Music Festival, Lola Granetman, the Jerusalem pianist, was soloist in Yosef Tal's Second Piano Concerto. The critic of "Die Presse" found the work highly interesting and penetrating, and added that "Lola Granetman's playing carried one completely away; she gave full expression to the expressive or elegiac parts with all the force of her personality, and in the finale she showed all her imposing technical facility with the temperament of a born virtuoso."

PIA PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TRUST ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at 13 Ben-Yehuda St., Jerusalem, on Sunday, August 27th, 1961, at 11.00 a.m., when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Special Resolutions pursuant to Article 94 of the Company's Articles of Association:

That:

(a) the capital of the Company be increased to IL106,000 (One hundred and five Thousand Israel Pounds) by the creation of 37,000 (Thirty Seven Thousand) Ordinary "A" shares, 19,000 (Nineteen Thousand Ordinary "B" shares, 19,000 (Nineteen Thousand Ordinary "C" shares, 19,000 (Nineteen Thousand) Ordinary "D" shares, and 5,000 (Five Thousand) Ordinary "E" shares of IL1 — (One Israel Pound) each, all of which may hereafter be referred to collectively as "Ordinary shares".

(b) the directors shall be, and they are hereby authorised, notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Company's Articles of Association, to offer and issue the said Ordinary shares to such persons, and to be paid for by such instalments, or otherwise, as they may see fit and without being bound to offer them or any of them to existing members of the Company;

(c) the 15,000 shares of 5 (five) Agoroth each issued by the Company shall and are hereby converted into 15,000 Preference shares of 5 (five) Agoroth each to which the rights hereinafter stipulated shall attach notwithstanding any other provision in the Company's Articles of Association;

(d) 850,000 shares of one half Agora each partly issued by the Company and in part not issued but forming part of the authorised share capital, shall and are hereby converted into 850,000 Preference shares of (0.5) one half Agora each to which the rights hereinafter stipulated shall attach notwithstanding any other provision in the Company's Articles of Association;

(e) the remaining 200,000 shares of one half Agora each not issued by the Company but forming part of its authorised share capital shall be consolidated into 1,000 Ordinary "A" shares of IL1.— each, such shares to rank pari passu in all respects with the said 37,000 Ordinary "A" shares of IL1.— each created as aforesaid;

(f) upon the issue of not less than 100 (One Hundred) of the Ordinary "A" shares the following rights and privileges shall be deemed to attach to the holders of ordinary and preference shares respectively:

(i) the holders of the Preference shares shall be entitled to receive out of the profits of the Company a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum on the capital of the time being paid up on such shares but shall not be entitled to any further or additional dividend;

(ii) in the event of the winding up of the Company, the holders of the Preference shares shall be entitled to have the surplus assets applied first in paying off the capital paid on the Preference shares held by them respectively, and secondly, in paying off the arrears, if any, of the preferential cumulative dividend aforesaid to the commencement of the winding up. All surplus assets remaining thereafter shall belong to and be divided among the holders of shares of other classes in the Company according to their respective rights thereto and the holders of the said Preference shares shall not be entitled to any further part therein;

(iii) the said Preference shares shall not confer on their holders any right to receive notices of meetings of the Company or to attend or vote at any such meetings;

(iv) all voting rights in the Company shall attach to the Ordinary shares;

(v) the Company shall be at liberty from time to time to create and issue further Preference shares or shares of other classes ranking in all or any respect above or part passu with the Preference shares;

(g) the Company's Articles of Association shall and are hereby amended as follows:

(i) clause 3 shall be deemed deleted;

(ii) clause 6 shall be deemed deleted;

(iii) the following clause shall be added after clause 24:—

"24A. Whenever the Company in general meeting is satisfied that a holder of ordinary shares or any person associated or connected with him, is, directly or indirectly, participating either as manager or trustee or is howsoever otherwise participating or interested in or connected with any investment or unit trust or like or similar undertaking established in Israel and operating subject to the provisions of the Joint Trust Investments Act, 1961, and not administered by the Company, it may, by extraordinary resolution, resolve to enforce the transfer of the ordinary shares held by such holder to a person or persons approved of or to be determined by the directors.

Upon the adoption of the resolution aforesaid the directors shall forthwith give to the holder of such shares notice in writing thereof and unless within 14 days after the date of such notice such holder shall transfer such shares to a transferee approved of by the directors, such holder shall be deemed at the expiration of that period to have submitted for the approval of the directors a duly executed transfer deed in respect of such shares transferring them to such person as shall be determined as aforesaid by the directors for a price to be fixed by the Company's auditor at his discretion. Upon the approval of such transfer by the directors and the payment of such price to such holder or to the Company in trust for him, the transferee aforesaid shall have his name entered in the register of members in respect of such shares and the validity of such transfer and the said proceedings shall not be questioned by any person.";

(iv) clause 27 shall be deemed deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"27. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered and their price, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and, after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which, by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares, cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this clause.";

(v) clause 30 shall be deemed deleted;

(vi) in clause 37 the words "holding between them 51 (fifty-one) per cent of the voting rights in the Company" shall be inserted after the words "three shareholders.";

(vii) clauses 53, 54 and 55 shall be deemed deleted and the following clauses shall be substituted therefor:

"53. Until otherwise determined by a special resolution the Board of Directors shall comprise not less than 9 (nine) nor more than 13 (twelve) directors.

54. Out of the said directors two directors shall be elected by a majority of the holders of the Ordinary "A" shares; one director by a majority of the holders of the Ordinary "B" shares; one director by a majority of the holders of the Ordinary "C" shares; and one director by a majority of the holders of the Ordinary "D" shares; and one director by a majority of the holders of the Ordinary "E" shares, and not less than 3 (three) nor more than 6 (six) directors shall be elected by the Company in general meeting.

55. A director shall not be required to hold a qualification share in the Company.";

(viii) in clause 56 the words "elected by the General Meeting" shall be deemed deleted;

(ix) in clause 57 the second paragraph shall be deemed deleted and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

"In the event of the number of directors falling below the quorum of directors, the director or directors remaining in office shall call meetings of the holders of such class or classes of Ordinary shares and/or a general meeting of the Company as may be required for the purpose of increasing the number of directors by election as aforesaid up to the minimum number of directors fixed as aforesaid.";

(x) clause 59(c) shall be deemed deleted;

(xi) in clause 60 the words "No director shall as a director vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is so interested as aforesaid; and if he do so vote his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition may at any time or times be suspended or relaxed to any extent by a general meeting and such prohibition shall not apply to any contract by or on behalf of the company to give the directors or any of them security for advances or by way of indemnity" shall be deemed deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor at the end of this clause — "No director shall be disqualified from voting in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is interested as aforesaid.";

(xii) clause 62 shall be deemed deleted and the following clause shall be substituted therefor:

"62. Each of the directors of the Company elected as aforesaid by holders of the different classes of Ordinary shares in the Company shall, subject to the other provisions of these articles, continue as a director until another is elected in his stead by the majority of holders of Ordinary shares of the class which originally elected him. The directors elected by the Company in general meeting shall hold office from the date of their election until the third general annual meeting subsequent to their election, but may then stand for reelection.";

(xiii) in clause 64 the second paragraph shall be deemed deleted;

(xiv) in clause 68 the words "five directors" shall be substituted for the words "two directors";

(xv) (a) in clause 69 the words "required to have any qualification and shall not" shall be deemed deleted and the following substituted therefor "entitled to vote at any meeting which the director whose alternate or substitute he is is present, nor shall he";

(b) the words "two other members" shall be substituted for the words "one other member";

(xvi) in clause 69 the following shall be added at the end thereof:

"In the event of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second and casting vote. Without derogating from the generality of the aforesaid no investment or transaction exceeding in value IL100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Israel Pounds) to which two or more directors object shall be effected or undertaken";

(xvii) clause 70 shall be deemed deleted and the following Articles shall be substituted therefor:

"70A. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but, if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

70B. The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committees so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the directors.

70C. A committee may elect a chairman of their meeting; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

70D. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have second or casting vote, PROVIDED that all questions and decisions concerning the carrying out, whether by purchase, subscription, loan, or howsoever otherwise of any investment or the liquidation or disposal thereof shall be required to be decided by unanimous vote and if any member of the Committee shall dissent from any proposed decision such question shall forthwith be referred to a meeting of the directors.

71. All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

(xviii) clause 73 shall be amended by the addition of the words "or a managing director and the secretary" after the words "two directors" wherever they occur.

(h) the name of the Company be changed to PIA Israel Trust Management Co. Ltd. in English and to [illegible] in Hebrew.

By order of the
Board of Directors
G. AVIAD
Manager, Secretary

Ambassador Off to New Post

E. Souza—First Woman in Brazilian Foreign Service

By P. E. Lapide

HOW was she to be addressed correctly — Madame Ambassador? This was one of the first questions the Israeli Foreign Office asked itself when it was bruited early in December 1958, that Brazil was about to raise the status of its mission in Israel to the highest rank and that a woman would be appointed to fill the post.

In March 1959 diplomatic correspondents in Jerusalem learned to their delight that the Chief of the Political Department of Itamarati — Brazil's Foreign Ministry — Odette De Carvalho E. Souza, would herself head the new Brazilian Embassy in Israel. Nothing could have proved more clearly the importance which the United States of Brazil attaches to its relations with Israel.

When she arrived at Lydda airport that May, not only representatives of the Foreign Ministry and delegations from all the women's organisations in Israel were there to welcome her, but the entire Israeli press as well. Was it true that she was the first South American career woman to have reached the top flights of the diplomatic hierarchy, one curious editor wanted know. It was. Where had she gathered all her experience and her fluent knowledge of six languages? She had been born into an old diplomatic family — both her father and her brother had headed missions. She had been brought up on politics since childhood and spent her formative years in Spain, Italy, Holland and Switzerland, where she had also rounded off her studies. Did she really have eight medals and decorations? Ten medals so far, she smiled in reply, from eight countries. What had her last foreign post been? Lisbon, where she was Consul-General from 1951 till 1956. And how many books had she written? Five, she replied, and added disarmingly: "But as a fellow-journalist let me appeal to you, gentlemen, for two weeks' grace to settle down. By then I shall gladly answer all further questions."

And "Dona Odette" was as good as her word.

Although requests for information, articles, photographs and books on Brazil soon began flowing into the Chancellery on Chen Avenue in Tel Aviv in such profusion that all hands were kept busy dealing with the mail each day until long after office hours, no letter ever went unanswered and schoolchildren in outlying settlements who had asked for stamps or picture postcards relished the replies in Dona Odette's own handwriting.

Fluent Hebrew

Brazilians in Israel were her personal wards and under her energetic guidance the Association of Brazilian Immigrants, quickly became a public relations agency "between her two countries," as she called them on Israel Independence Day — and in fluent Hebrew too.

"Brazil, and even more so Brazilia, have become almost magic words in Israel," she was able to report in the spring of 1960 to the Brazil-Israel Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro. "Brazilian music, art and folklore are welcomed with great enthusiasm, and our emigrants, particularly those in the pioneering outposts, enjoy a very high prestige. The Foreign Minister, in her annual foreign policy speech in Parliament, dedicated a special tribute to our new capital of Brasilia, which she had visited and admired as a splendid example of modern architecture. Kol Yisrael broadcasts Sambas and Carnival songs every week; Guilherme de Figueiredo's drama 'The Fox and the Grapes' was staged in Hebrew and played for many weeks to full houses; an exhibition of Brazilian engravings at the National Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem had to be transferred to Tel Aviv for another month to satisfy public demand, and last but not least, the film 'Orfeu Negro' beat all the box-office records in the cinemas of Tel Aviv."

The only thing Dona Odette failed to mention in her statement was her own part in this great consolidation of international friendship. Friendship, like tourism and commerce, is a two-way affair. Under her patronage a group of 60 Brazilian pilgrims, headed by the President of the Catholic Confederation of Brazil, Federal Deputy Euripides Cardoso de Menczes, spent a week in Israel during Pentecost last year and were soon followed by several other groups. Professor Josue de Castro, the "Hunger Fighter" of world repute, came to Israel on a study tour, and a chapter in his forthcoming book will deal with Israel's conquest of the wilderness. The Rehovot International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of New States was attended by a Brazilian delegation composed of Prof. Anisio Teixeira, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, and Dr. Celso Furtado, the Chief of the North-East Development Board, who has meanwhile been advanced to Cabinet rank. Their visit helped to bring about final approval of several technical co-operation projects under which Israeli educators and agronomists will proceed to Brazil to carry out extensive surveys.

These are only a few of the outstanding "bricks in the bridge of friendship" which Dona Odette has thrown across the ocean from Brasilia to Jerusalem during the 27 months of her stay in this country.

"Much too short to our liking, yet far too long ever to be able to forget you," said Ya'acov Tzur, President of the Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Latin America, Spain and Portugal, at the farewell reception given in her honour last week. In a few days she will be gone, to represent her country at San José.

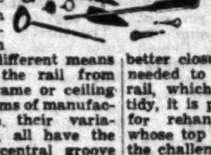
Happy Costa Rica, its gain is our loss; but Dona Odette has promised that we shall not lose her altogether. "Friends may part but friendship lives forever" says an ancient proverb. And so may it be.

A memorial for the soldiers who lost their lives in the defence of the Negev was unveiled last week at Kibbutz Revivim. Bereaved parents, members of the Kibbutz and members of the Army Southern Command H.Q. attended. The memorial is cast in bronze with a base of Eilat black granite by the famous sculptress Chana Orloff. Inscribed on the base is the quotation from Ezekiel 10:19 "And the cherubim lifted up their wings and mounted up from the earth in my sight." The statue is the gift of Mrs. Orloff —the cost of casting and transport from Paris to Revivim was borne by the family of Dr. S. Z. Goldenron of Haifa, whose son David fell there. The monument is about 1 metre 20 cm. high and stands in front of the Eliahu Golomb Beit Ha-tarbut.

Hanging Curtains

FASHIONS in curtains change often — even if not as frequently as fashions in clothes. The current vogue is for light fabrics reaching from ceiling to floor with the top edge neatly gathered into pleats — and no valance to hide the top edge and the method of hanging. Out are the heavy wooden rails with saucer-sized rings that were so popular with the heavier curtains of a few years ago.

The easiest way to hang the pleated-edge curtain is from heavy-section extruded aluminium rails. These, covered with a satin-brass finish, are produced by a number of manufacturers in a number of styles of extrusion to provide for different means of supporting the rail from wall, window-frame or ceiling and for the whims of manufacturers. Despite their variations in detail, all have the same type of central groove which holds moulded-nylon gliders that slide easily and frictionlessly inside the rail.



From these gliders, the curtain is hung on nickel-plated hooks that are pushed through the gathered top edge of the curtain by means of their long needle-like point. This points helps to support the gathered top edge of the curtain stiffly above the height of the rail, flush with the ceiling. The rail itself is supported from special brass brackets available in a variety of lengths that screw into wall or ceiling and fit into special grooves in the rail.

When the curtain is closed the pleats cover the rail; when it is open a straight, smooth satin-brass rail is all that can be seen. Price, including gliders, brackets, supports, hooks, is around IL5 per metre. The rail is rigid, can be bent only with difficulty and can support fairly heavy curtains without strain. Supports are spaced at 50 to 70cm. intervals according to the weight of the curtain.

A cheaper aluminium rail made of a much lighter "I" section has been on the market for a number of years. It is supported by a wide range of brackets that grip the top edge of the "I" and the curtain hangs, via special hooks, from two-wheeled rollers that glide along the bottom flange. Price with fittings is around IL1.25 a metre. The rail can be bent to fit a curved bay window, or to allow one half of the curtain to slightly overlap the other half for better closure. As a valance is needed to cover this type of rail, which tends to look untidy, it is particularly suitable for rehanging old curtains whose top edge does not meet the challenge of being hung in full view. Valances can be ordered made to required size and finished in polish or paint in a wide range of designs from interior decorators ("*kurnitzim*" is what they are called in the building trades pidgin Hebrew, presumably a corruption of "cornice").

A more modern look can be obtained by making the valance out of a strip of 3-mm. plywood or hardboard 10 to 15 cms. wide. This can be supported from brackets similar to those that support the aluminium rail to the wall. The brackets are simply screwed on the top flange on the side of the rail away from the wall, and the plywood valance is fastened to them via small blocks of wood. By choosing the brackets correctly and adjusting the thickness of the small wooden blocks to fit, the valance can be made to correspond with the line of the wall, giving it a neat "flush" look, which looks especially well when painted to match the wall.

Draw-String Pleats

The "I" section rail, being softer and less rigid, should be supported at intervals of 35 to 60 cms., closer if the valance, too, is supported from the rail. The brackets should be spaced closer together near the end of the rail, where the full weight of the curtain hangs when it is opened. A special "stop" is provided with the rail; screwed to the end, it prevents the curtain from gliding right off the rail. The stop should not be screwed on the extreme end of the rail, though, but about one centimetre in, so that the endmost roller can be located beyond the stop and so keep the edge of the curtain firmly anchored when the curtain is drawn.

A special tape is available for sewing to the top edge of the curtain. It has small loops into which the hooks fit, and strings on the tape are drawn to pleat the curtain and bring it to the required width. The pleats are not neat enough for fully exposed curtains; only a skilled seamstress can make pleats with the required neatness. For better hanging, a lead-weighted tape is sewn into the bottom edge of the curtain. If the curtain is already complete, this tape can be simply threaded through the bottom hem. *HANDYMAN*

Japanese Woman Today

Change Creeps Slowly into Hidebound Tradition

By Kathleen Costello

A NEW Unesco paperback, "The Changing Social Position of Women in Japan"*, by Takashi Koyama, brings together studies by Japanese specialists — mostly women — in the fields of labour, the family, the rural community, education, civic activities and public opinion.

Japan's New Constitution revolutionized the legal basis of Japanese new institutions. In this study, Mr. Koyama and his collaborators describe the sweeping reforms that gave women equal rights before the law and investigate the present relationship between legal and actual status.

On paper, the rights of Japanese women now compare favourably with those of any women in the world. At one bound the legal family unit passed from the patriarchal to the conjugal type, skipping entirely the intermediate marital structure sanctified in the West by the Code Napoleon. The study makes plain that it will take many years for Japan to absorb the psychological shock of this particular reform.

Eligible Females

In contrast, the new rights of women to vote and to be elected to public office seem to have been taken in stride. In the 1958 elections to the House of Representatives, men and women exercised the right to vote in almost the same proportions, with 75.8 per cent of eligible males and 74.4 per cent of eligible females going to the polls. After the first post-war elections for the Diet, in 1946 and 1947, 8.4 per cent of members of the House of Representatives and 4 per cent of members of the House of Councillors were women. As for local bodies like Domestic Courts, prefectoral, municipal and village Boards of Education, Eugenics Protection Committees and Civic Liberties Commissions, the number of women represented on them increases each year. In 1957, they held 21.5 per cent of Public and Child Welfare Commission posts.

The gap between principle and practice is much wider with regard to the Constitutional right to equal pay for equal work — guaranteed also by the Labour Standards Law of 1947. However, if women's wages are still discriminatory, they are slowly growing less so. The present ratio of men's wages to women's — 6 to 4 — compares favourably with the pre-war 6 to 3, or 6 to 2. Among government workers there is almost no discriminatory treatment. But millions of women, particularly on farms, are still unpaid family workers.

As might be expected, it is inside the family that the conflict between old and new ideas is sharpest. Here men and women have to work out their own personal terms of adjustment — here they reject, accept or compromise with the new status of women as defined by law.

Changing Patterns

In the past, every detail of traditional Japanese family life was ritually prescribed. As a result, Mr. Koyama is able to analyze changing patterns in very specific terms.

The Japanese wife always spoke of her husband as shujin (master). And legally, he was in fact the master of the patriarchal household. Studies show that the word is still used 50 percent of the time; but many women now intentionally say, "my husband". When the husband addressed his wife he would call Oi, oi (Hey, Hey!). This usage is rapidly vanishing, and the use of first names is spreading.

In the elaborate ritual governing meals, any choice food was offered first to the spirits of the ancestors, then to the patriarch and eldest son. Wife, daughters and other sons had to be content with poorer meals, which they ate after the patriarchal table had dined and wined. Only 14 per cent of adult Japanese grew up in families where food was shared equally. But now, 38 per cent of all families share alike. (Fifty per cent of farm families adhere to the old custom.)

Bed-and-bath-times had their fixed etiquette, too. If the wife went to bed before the husband, she was called an "idle wife". In the morning, she had to get up first so that he would not see her looking dishevelled. The first bath was always for the husband. Although these priorities are still observed in rural areas, they are becoming obsolete in urban families, which now pay more attention to convenience than to custom.

The change in attitudes is also illustrated by an innovation in sharing domestic responsibility. Before the war, it was unheard of — or, if heard of, was shameful — for a man to help his wife with the housework. But only a few years after the war, a survey showed less than half of all Japanese still unconditionally disapproving.

Marriage by Consent

All these are improvements in woman's position after marriage. But what is the situation with regard to the method of choosing a marriage partner? Article 24 of the new Constitution says: "Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes..." But 1955 Ministry of Labour figures show that while 63 out of 100 Japanese thought that, "one's own choice of a spouse" is better than the "parents' choice", only 27 per cent of women replied that they, themselves, would dare to oppose their parents' wishes. And a 1957 table indicates that 73 per cent of marriages in large cities were still *miai* (arranged) marriages.

On the whole, the statistics assembled in "The Changing Social Position of Women in Japan" describe a trend, not a landslide. It cannot be said, and Mr. Koyama makes no effort to do so, that the last 15 years have effected a radical transformation of the Japanese woman's life. The impression given by this study is of creeping rather than dramatic change.

But there is one exception. Equal education for children of both sexes became not only a legally recognized right, but a fact. Article 5 of the 1946 Fundamental Law of Education states: "Man and woman shall respect and cooperate with each other. Co-education shall be recognized." The provisions of this law were put into effect with incredible speed.

Compulsory education was extended from six to nine years for all children; and in a country where boys and girls had been separated after the third grade, co-education was also made compulsory for the whole period. Before passage of this law, girls' secondary schools existed only to make "good wives and mothers" for middle and upper-class families. After the sixth grade, no effort was made to provide either a curriculum or level of teaching in any way comparable to what was offered to boys. Girl graduates of this system were equally unqualified for higher education and gainful employment.

Respect for Women

Acceptance of women's right to equal education shows up strikingly in figures for enrolment after the compulsory nine years. Taking 1950 as a base year, the index of high school enrolment for girls had climbed to 173.9 in 1957 (as compared to 134.7 for boys) and to 284.7 for women in colleges (as compared to 144.3 for men). In the same year, of the 51.2 per cent of female college graduates who were employed, 63.6 per cent were professional and 27.9 per cent clerical workers.

This movement of women into positions that command social respect is a post-war phenomenon almost entirely attributable to the introduction of equal education. The author feels that this development, "will be likely to modify considerably the past tendency to belittle working women and will contribute towards the enhancement of women's position."

The graduates of the new co-educational system of education still constitute a minority of the population of Japan. But there are already enough to make them an important leaven in Japanese attitudes. In this basic minority lies the promise of a happier, fuller life for the generation of women now growing up. (UNESCO)

* The Changing Social Position of Women in Japan, by Takashi Koyama. Unesco, Paris. Price: $2; 10/- (stg.); 7 NF.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

• **For steam irons:** Steam irons should be filled only with distilled water to avoid the formation of scale. If you run out of distilled water, you can use the water from the defrosting of the refrigerator. The ice that forms on the freezer is the product of water-vapour in the kitchen atmosphere or from liquids that have been placed in the refrigerator without a cover. The water that is obtained by melting it is therefore free of all minerals. Occasionally the water may have an offensive odour. This is the result of smells absorbed from uncovered dishes and vegetables in the refrigerator and will do no harm to the iron.

State that Loves Animals

By Emma Komarovsky

WE'RE conquering the Jungle, — but with a difference" is the motto of one of the five "towns" of the Children's State — the open-air summer camp at Tirat Hacarmel near Haifa.

No income tax, no politics, no coming elections bother this make-believe scale of hierarchy, where the President is the Chairman of Tira's Local Council and a former biology teacher, Mr. Ezra Laniado; and the Premier — Histadrut Secretary Zvi Mandelman, the only adult sabra resident in the town.

The idea of self-government works wonders in maintaining discipline among the 800 boys and girls who hold the municipal, police and army posts in the State. They are all between the ages of six and 11, come mainly from homes under the care of the social welfare office.

It is a delight to see the creative inventiveness of enthusiastic children. Each "town" bears the symbols of what its name implies. The Industrial Town is dominated by an impressive structure erected by the "citizens" themselves; the Flower Town has gravel flower patterns. The Holy Town — its citizens are religious — is encircled by a wall, as in Biblical times.

The Conquest of the Jungle is the project of Alizatron Town. "The difference" is that the jungle animals are being conquered peacefully. Of the two "clubs" in this town, the ISPCA (Israel Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) will finally triumph over "The Hunters," who will be persuaded of the fact that animals feel pain just as we do.

Always Add Something Special

By Molly Bar-David

EVERY wise housewife has some magic in her culinary repertoire. Here are but a few "ideas" that should act as a key to your own treasure-house of flare in fare.

One mistake that a few hostesses make is to serve an old-fashioned banquet with too many courses (Appetizer, Soup, Fish, Roast, Salad, Dessert, Crackers and Cheese, Nuts and Raisins, Fresh Fruit and Coffee). While a buffet meal might have as many things to offer, there at least one is free to select and is not expected to tackle every course which becomes a chore instead of a pleasure. Remember that food has to be seen as well as eaten and that it should be as aesthetic on one's own plate as on the serving platter. Having only a few varieties therefore looks better when served than a hash or a pile up of too many things in which the tastes as well as the looks get confused and spoilt. For that reason, at a table setting, it is enough to serve two vegetables or a vegetable and a cereal, with your meat or fish, with salad on a separate plate (but if it is not in dressing, and in large cuts, it can serve as an attractive garnish as well as food on one's plate.)

A soup becomes much more interesting when served colourfully. One friend of mine serves a three-tone iced borsht. She makes ice cubes of the plain liquid from the beetroot (a clear purple), adds egg yolks to the *borsht* (makes it a deep cardinal) and serves it with a swirl of sour cream, which leaves trails of pink and white. The flavours then also vary in the same bowl of photogenic *borsht*.

A grating of yellow cheese, a dash of paprika, a sprinkling of chopped parsley, a round salt biscuit, all add to the taste and sight of a soup. If you really are a four-star housewife you can make your own cheese or salt cookies in shapes, to serve with soups. But fortunately the market now has such a variety of biscuits and noodles and even *kreplach* that this item is more easily bought than made. To colour soups, remember that spinach leaves give a fine green shade (just pound the uncooked leaves, tie them in a muslin cloth and squeeze out all the juice). Add this to the soup a few minutes before serving. In the same way, tomatoes (or you can use tomato puree from tins) give a rosy tinge to a soup, grated carrots an amber tone and okra a different green.

Be novel about roasts or other joints or fowl: serve from a large cut, and carve at table. If you garnish these dishes with fresh or broiled fruits, you win a reward for achievement both for palatability and garnish. Small pears partially baked and served with cherries around a meat loaf really are winners. Baked apples topped with a glazed cherry, or halved peaches filled with dates and topped with a blanched almond and baked or broiled or even uncooked are delightful. To pickle peaches for a few days (in wine vinegar and sugar with a few cloves) or to brandy them (just cover with brandy and refrigerate for a few days) makes an accompaniment for the meat course that always brings applause.

Vegetables can be prepared daringly in the same way as fruits. Rice can be cooked in halved dark-green peppers, tomatoes can be halved and onion garnished and broiled as accompaniments to a joint. Eggplant shells can be refilled with the vegetable and mixed with meat and tomato sauce and garlic and baked. Noodle rings or rice rings — made in a wonder pot — look wonderful at table with a filling of peas or carrots, plain or in sauce; the food is the same as you might otherwise serve, but the effect is far different; it's special. Of course, you can serve vegetables in a sauce in individual pastry shells, but that is not unusual. Don't smother the beauty of vegetables in too much sauce: either put on a pat of margarine that melts luxuriously at the table, or just enough sauce to act as a decoration.

Salads are glamorous on their own if you don't serve them looking half-chewed or drowned in sauce. Use a bold garnish of lettuce or other leaves as a nest for the salad, to show the full beauty of the fresh vegetables or fruits. Just a decoration of dressing is all that is needed for flavour and appearance. Dates or prunes stuffed with cottage cheese and topped with a sliver of pimento are very effective on a salad plate.

Custards, sherbets and ice cream desserts are beautiful on their own if served in attractive glasses and topped with a contrasting fruit or cream or sauce. A mint leaf gives a refreshing aroma to a dessert and adds to its appearance and flavour too. Meringue and whipped cream, grated chocolate, toasted coconut, candy confetti, all enhance desserts.

Instead of working in the heat to make a dessert, centre your table with a huge pile of mixed fruit on an oval tray and add a few leaves and if you wish, a cool-looking bunch of shasta daisies. Put on far more fruit than will be used, so that enough is left as a decoration. Serve this with crackers and various kinds of highly flavoured cheese and — if you go as formal as all that — a red dessert wine such as port. If you select the finest of the fine fruits the gasps of pleasure will win the day.

After-dinner coffee too should be memorable. This finale to a meal should not be served at table, but where one can relax. This last note should be exquisite: perfect coffee served in interesting demi-tasse cups, with mint sweets in a bowl to munch.

Diva Alon

recommends:

Fish fillet in mushroom sauce

Quantities:
1 pkg. "Vita" Mushroom soup
1 pkg. fish fillet
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Mix "Vita" Mushroom soup with milk, add to fish fillet. Bake until fish is done.

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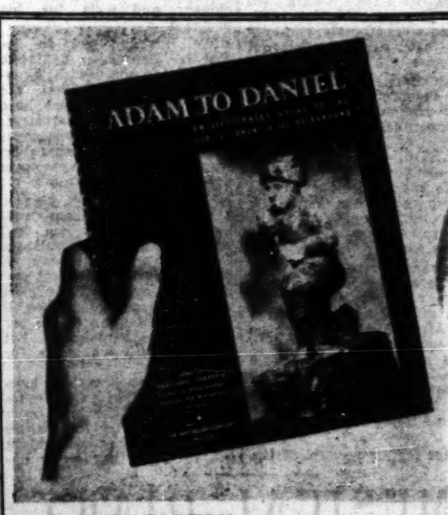

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Weather Synopsis: Seasonal trough extends from Persian Gulf to East Mediterranean causing summer weather conditions in our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	41	18—30	19—30
Nazareth	40	21—31	21—31
Tiberias	34	—37	24—36
Haifa Port	70	25—28	24—29
T.A. Kirya	68	24—29	23—30
T.A. Port	76	24—29	24—29
Lydda Airp.	50	20—31	21—31
Jerusalem	40	18—28	19—28
Beersheba	36	19—32	20—32
Eilat	17	26—40	26—40

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Ozkan Ali, of the University of Ankara Medical School, on a fellowship from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, to carry out postgraduate studies at the Hebrew University's Department of Radiology.

Dr. Mordecai Nurock, M.K., from France (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Dr. David Samuel, member of the Weizmann Institute's Department of Isotope Research, to lecture at an international biochemistry conference in Moscow (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Shalom Levin, Secretary of the Histadrut Teachers Union, and Mrs. Shoshana Zahori, to New Delhi, as representatives of the Union at an international teachers congress.

OFFICES of the Immigration and Registration Department of the Ministry of Interior will remain open longer in the afternoons to handle requests for identity cards — without which you cannot vote. Offices will be open this Wednesday and Thursday and next Sunday and Monday till 7 p.m.

• • •

A REHABILITATION and vocational training centre for wayward boys was dedicated at Tel Hanan, near Haifa, yesterday by Welfare Minister Dr. Y. Burg and the Nesher Local Council. The centre will train 32 boys in metal and woodworking trades.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV Magistrate's Court yesterday remanded Yosef Muasi for six days on suspicion of having had sexual relations with a girl under the age of 16.

New, Far-Reaching Traffic Regulations Go Into Effect

TEL AVIV. — New traffic regulations, the most far-reaching gazetted since 1953, went into effect yesterday. They affect drivers, cyclists, carters and pedestrians.

The new regulations include a ban on vehicles whose exhaust fumes constitute a public nuisance.

The principal points made are:

- All carts and motorless vehicles have to make way for motorized traffic where overtaking is difficult.
- Cycling will be permitted only in single file and offenders will be subject to prosecution. Moreover, the police are authorized to prevent a continuation of the offence by letting the air out of the tires.
- All closed vehicles (those with a driver's cabin) will have to be equipped with direction lights or mechanical signals. As of January 1962, hand signals will no longer be sufficient on vehicles of this type.
- Drivers will have to stop at level crossings; and failure to do so is punishable by a minimum of a month's imprisonment.
- Pedestrians are not allowed to walk on roads except at marked crossings.
- Overtaking on the right side will be permitted on two-lane, one-way roads or when a vehicle signals that it is about to make a left turn.
- The driving licence of a driver causing a fatal accident will be revoked for three years and the driver imprisoned for a minimum of three months — unless special circumstances prevailed.

Light Sentence For Unlicensed Driver

PETAH TIKVA. — A man who drove an injured worker to a first-aid station although his driving licence had been suspended was yesterday fined IL25 by the Magistrate's Court here. His licence was suspended for one year, the suspension to run concurrently in part with the previous suspension.

The accused, Faiz Mahmoud Sultan, works in a Kfar Saba factory. He told the court that on June 5 a fellow worker had been injured by acid. In the absence of any other driver, he had taken a jeep to bring the injured man to hospital despite the fact that his licence had been suspended previously for a traffic offence.

The car was stopped by a traffic policeman at the Ra'anana crossroads and the driver was found to be without a licence or insurance.

The Court took the circumstances of the case into account but ruled that the injury to the worker had not been serious and that the trip had therefore not been essential. *(Itim)*

Bus Co-ops Asked To Remain Non-Partisan

Public transport was brought into the election campaign yesterday.

The Chairman of the Central Elections Committee, Supreme Court Justice Zvi Berinson, yesterday wrote to the Director of the Israel Railways and the heads of the Liberal Party warning them against electioneering in railway carriages.

Justice Berinson was acting on a complaint of an offence against the Election Law lodged with the Committee by Mapai.

The Ministry of Transport yesterday asked the bus companies not to display political advertisements on their vehicles so as to preserve their character of public service.

The request was sent to the companies by Mr. Pinhas Ginzburg, Director-General of the Transport Ministry.

IL2.50 Airport Tax Introduced

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The new airport tax of IL2.50 per departing passenger went into effect here yesterday, causing some queues and leading the airlines to protest against the arrangement.

The airlines claim that the new tax makes ticket processing more difficult. Employment of special staff to deal with sale of the tax stamps and their control is claimed to be extremely complicated, especially whilst the airport terminal is still in the process of renovation.

They would prefer that the Government assume responsibility for collecting the tax and affixing the stamps as well as checking whether it has been paid.

A stamp is stuck onto each ticket when the airport tax is paid. Yesterday, only a few persons objected to paying the new tax, though some had to wait in queues to exchange foreign currency again and some departing Israelis arrived at the Airport without any local currency.

To make sure that no one would be left behind because of the new regulation, the airlines advanced bus departure times to the Airport.

The 13 airline companies which operate flights to and from Lydda posted the tax regulations at their offices, together with a request that their passengers "buy the stamp in time so as to avoid delay."

The Airport yesterday announced that a passenger handling record of 87,000 was set in July, 8,000 more than the previous monthly high.

Keren Replaced As Lydda Airport Head

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Sgan-Aluf Michael Keren, Manager of the Airport, yesterday left his post.

Mr. Yoel Palgy, Director of the Department of Civil Aviation of the Transport Ministry, who will act as temporary manager, told "Itim" that there was no present solution to the problem of a successor.

Sgan-Aluf Keren had been on loan from the Air Force since last September. He was dismissed from his post by the Transport Ministry in May. Airport workers staged a warning strike protesting his suspension and alleged that he was being removed because of his efforts to wipe out corruption among Airport officials.

The Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, denied this allegation, declaring that he had been borrowed from the Air Force on a trial basis but had proved unsatisfactory. He was reinstated last month at the insistence of a Histadrut enquiry committee and returned to work.

Pay Advances For Civil Servants

TEL AVIV. — The Civil Servants' Union yesterday drew up a list of advance payments on anticipated salary rises to be made to all civil servants holding grades 15 to 2. The list's final approval will be subject to negotiations with the Civil Service Commission.

The suggested payments are as follows:

Grade 2 — IL350; grade 3—IL320; grade 4—IL290; grade 5 — IL260; grade 6 — IL230; grade 7 — IL200 (ranging to 120 for grade 15).

The list of payments was accepted by the Histadrut Trades Union Department later in the day, pending the submission of recommendations by a public commission which would study the wage structure for Government employees. Its findings would serve as the basis for negotiations with the Civil Service Commission.

Left Hits Labour Aid to 'Panim'

TEL AVIV. — The Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam factions in the Histadrut have protested following the disclosure that the Histadrut is subsidizing the religious illustrated weekly "Panim el Panim."

A facsimile of a letter bearing the signature of the Histadrut Treasurer, Mr. Yehoshua Levi, approving a grant of IL9,500 for the period from July to December 1960 was published in "Lamerhav" and "Al Hamishmar," the organs of the two left-wing parties, yesterday.

The letter concluded with the phrase "the editorial staff will remain as before."

The two factions will protest formally at the next meeting of the Histadrut Central Committee, blaming Mapai for the transaction, it is learned.

"Panim el Panim" is supported by a large circle of religious Jews in the U.S. and gives considerable coverage to the U.S. Jewish religious scene.

It is believed that the initiative for the Histadrut grant came from Mr. Levi Yitzhak Hayerushalmi, who was Histadrut spokesman during Mr. Pinhas Lavon's term as Secretary-General. The journal took a very strong pro-Lavon stand during the "Affair." Mr. Hayerushalmi, who was Mr. Lavon's closest associate, is also on close terms with the journal's editor, Mr. S. Hacohen Avidor.

Tel Aviv Cracks Down On Wayside 'Steak' Vendors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Municipality has taken steps to close down after-dark "steak stands" which have sprung up in increasing numbers in recent weeks along the roadsides at the city approaches.

Mr. Abraham Filon, of the Municipality, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the vendors could not get permits from the Ministry of Health because there was no way of knowing what meat they were selling, where they obtained it and how they kept it. He said Municipal inspectors had found vendors bringing the meat to their stands tied round their bodies under their trousers so as to avoid detection.

Unlicensed kabab and shashlik vendors who had been driven from the centre of town with the introduction of the by-law authorizing Municipal inspectors to confiscate their equipment some months ago, have recently set up along the main roads leading out of the city and have been doing a roaring trade. A Municipal inspector estimated that stands earned between IL100 and IL200 a night.

In the meantime, a public committee is examining the financial condition of the city's vendors, and will recommend those to be issued licences. The Municipality, in cooperation with the police, is marking sites where vendors will be able to set up shop. "Steak stands," however, will not be allowed, Mr. Filon said.

Starts Anew Nightly

Mr. Shmuel Russeau, owner of a steak stand on the main Natanya highway, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Municipal inspectors raided the vendors' stands almost nightly, confiscating all their equipment apart from the meat.

He said that he starts his business anew every evening with barrels, bricks and charcoal. He buys his beef, mutton and lamb from a reputable butcher in the Carmel market, he said.

His stand sells charcoal broiled steak at IL1.25. The stand is open until the early hours and the largest number of customers — "they include also Cabinet Ministers, doctors, lawyers, kibbutzniks and drivers, and no one has ever complained" — come after the regular restaurants have closed down.

Aussie Cricketers Retain the 'Ashes'

MANCHESTER (Reuter). — Australia won the fourth Test match against England here yesterday to lead 2-1 in the series and assure themselves of retaining the "Ashes."

On a tense final day, the match swung one way and the other before Australia clinched a 54-run win. Final scores: Australia 190 and 432; England 367 and 201.

England, set to get 256 runs in 230 minutes to win, were out well on their way by Ted Dexter, who scored 76. At dismissal, the score was 150 for two, but the innings then collapsed and England slumped to defeat.

Richie Benaud, the Australian captain, took six wickets for 70 runs.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

2.30, 7, 9

CHEN: Speak to Me of Love
EDEN: Where the Boys Are
EDISON: 6-D Man (2.30, 7, 9)
HABIRAH: The League of Gentlemen (2.30, 7, 9.15)
JERUSALEM: Around the World in 80 Days
OR GIL: Mein Kampf (7, 9)
ORION: The Magnificent Seven
ORNA: Circle of Deception
RON: El Gobbo
SEMADAR: Madonna of the Seven Moons
STUDIO: The Flesh is Weak
TEL OR: Sleeping Beauty (5.30, 6, 8)
ZION HALL: Liane l'esclave blanche

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Tarzan the Magnificent (4, 7.30, 9.30)
ARMON DAVID: School for Scoundrels
BEN YEHUDA: The Big Circus (12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: Le bois des amants (4, 7.15, 9.30)
DAN: The Thief of Baghdad (continuous from 10 a.m.)
EDEN: Four Girls (4, 7.15, 9.15)
ESTHER: All the Fine Young Cannibals
GAT: Wild Strawberries (7.30, 9.30)
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Ni vu... Ni connu
MIGDALOR: Upstairs and Downstairs
MOGRABI: Pepe (6.45, 9.30)
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Mazie
PARIS: Serenade
PEER: Shane
SHDEROTH: The Apartment
TAMAR: September Affair (7.30, 9.30)
TCHELET: Eugen Onegin
TEL AVIV: David and Bathsheba
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: Count Five and Die
RAMAT GAN: Jeanne and Tom Thumb (4, 6, 8)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Sanctuary
ARMON: Operation Bullshine
ATZMON: Ocean's 11
CHEN: Lesson in Love (4, 6.45, 9)
EN DOR: Raw Edge (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: Tarzan's Greatest Adventure
MAY: It Started in Naples
MIRON: Pollyanna
MORIAH: Sergeant Rutledge
ORAH: The Geese in Gossnar
ORION: The Virgin Spring
OREY: Elmer Gantry (6.45, 9)
PEER: Jet Over the Atlantic (4, 6.45, 9)
TAMAR: Il boule dal sole

'Judean Desert Archives to Be Published Within Two Years'

By HENRIETTE BOAS,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

All the 42 Bar-Kochba documents that were discovered in the "Cave of Letters" near Nahal Hever in the Judean Desert four months ago will be published — in the original Hebrew, Aramaic, Nabatean and Greek — within the next two years. This was promised by Professor Yigael Yadin in his lecture to the Third World Congress for Jewish Studies on "The Newly Discovered Papyri from the Time of Bar-Kochba," in the Wise Auditorium yesterday morning.

The Congress held its final meeting in the afternoon.

Slides Shown

To a packed audience, Professor Yadin for the first time showed slides of most of the new papyri and of several other objects found in the cave — many of them still intact. Many of the papyri, which are of a legal or administrative nature, are lengthy, very clearly written, and easy to decipher. A number were found inside a basket that must have belonged to a woman, neatly filed away according to subject. Six others, found in a leather bag, were rolled up and partly worm-eaten.

Professor H.J. Polotzky discussed the philological aspects of the Greek papyri, fifteen of which are in Greek only, whereas eleven others are in Greek but have Aramaic or Nabatean summaries. Most of them are very clearly dated.

Earlier yesterday morning, Professor Cyrus H. Gordon, of Brandeis University, spoke on the importance of Ugaritic studies, and Professor Binyamin Mazar on the Kingdom of Aram.

Among the resolutions adopted at the closing session yesterday afternoon was one calling on all archives abroad containing documents of Jewish interest to have them microfilmed and have one copy deposited in the Central Jewish Archives in Jerusalem. The Congress also called upon members in the U.S. and in Europe to establish European and American branches of the World Union for Jewish Studies, which has its seat in Jerusalem.

After addresses by Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture, and by Professor Martin Buber, President of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, the Congress was closed by the Chairman, Professor N. Tur-Sinai.

The Fourth Congress will be held in 1965.

TECHNION SCIENTIST WINS U.K. AWARD

The Joseph Whitworth Prize for 1960 of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers has been awarded to Mr. Binyamin Avi-Itzhak, M. Sc., Instructor in the Department of Industrial and Management Engineering at the Technion, and Dr. Samuel Eilon, Reader in Engineering Production at the Imperial College of Science in London. The prize was awarded for Mr. Avi-Itzhak's paper on "Steel Rods"

Commenting on Child's Death:

Isolation Ward Not Needed In J'lem — Hadassah Spokesman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An internal investigation at Hadassah hospital has shown that the father of 2¼-year-old Shimon Ben-Sheshet — who died last week after being refused admittance to two Jerusalem hospitals — had agreed to have the sick boy transferred by ambulance to the isolation ward at Zrifin hospital, but that the mother had refused.

This was stated yesterday by a Hadassah spokesman.

The child, who had measles with pulmonary complications, had been examined at both Sha'arei Zedek and Hadassah hospitals but was refused admittance because of the lack of an isolation ward. Admittance of the child would have jeopardized the health of the other children, spokesmen for both hospitals stated.

The Hadassah spokesman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that — apart from polio — cases of contagious diseases which require hospitalization are now very rare and none of Jerusalem's hospitals was provided with an isolation ward for this purpose. He said that in the exceptional instance — such as in the present case — where isolation was needed, the child's condition would not normally be worsened by the 45-minute trip to Zrifin.

In reply to a question, he said that the expense of the ambulance trip was borne by the health authorities.

Sha'arei Zedek hospital has maintained, in connection with this case, that the city does need an isolation ward to deal with such cases.

It will be recalled that Sha'arei Zedek finally did agree to admit the boy, after the intervention of a police sergeant who is a neighbour of the family, but the child, who had been ill for several days, died on the way to hospital.

NIGERIAN CABINET MEMBER SEES MEIR

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Labour, and Welfare in the Federal Government of Nigeria, Mr. Joseph M. Johnson, yesterday, his first full day in the country, called on the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal.

With his three-day visit to Israel, Mr. Johnson will complete a tour which has taken him to Europe, North and South America, and Egypt. His discussions with officials here are concerned primarily with Israel's labour relations and the operation of cooperatives.

Dr. Josephthal was host at a dinner in honour of Mr. Johnson in Jerusalem last night. Among those present were Dr. Giora Lotan, the Director-General of the Labour Ministry; Mr. Natanel Lorch, Director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Y. Hausman, head of the Manufacturers Association's Labour Department, and senior Government officials.

'Democratic Socialist Manifesto' in Works

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A new "democratic Socialist manifesto" is due to be approved at the bi-annual congress of the Socialist International to be held in Rome in September.

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., upon his return by El Al from Copenhagen, where he attended a preparatory conference of the congress. Mr. Sharett, who is Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, also met with leaders of the Zionist movement in Denmark. *(Itim)*

Hausner to Wind Up Summation Monday

Attorney-General Gideon Hausner is to begin the prosecution summing-up in the Eichmann trial tomorrow and is expected to complete it by Monday afternoon, according to the prosecution spokesman.

Mr. Hausner, who is remaining incommunicado while he prepares his speech, will submit the majority of his legal arguments in writing.

After Mr. Hausner concludes, the Court is expected to recess for several days. Eichmann's defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, is expected to start his summation at the end of next week.

Evidence Sought Against Rozwadow Killers

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Police has been asked to collect testimony against the two Gestapo officers suspected of responsibility for the slaughter of 60 Jews in Rozwadow, Poland, in July 1942.

The West German authorities suspect two former members of the *Einsatzgruppen*, Willi Dreier and his assistant, Fritz Schultz, of having in July 1942 personally shot 60 of the 500 Jews in Rozwadow.

After the war, Dreier admitted to the German de-Nazification authorities that he had served in the Gestapo but claimed that at the time of the Rozwadow shooting he had already been posted to another job in the rear echelons. *(Itim)*

AIR RAID sirens will be tested in greater Tel Aviv today in continuous blasts of two minutes' duration. In the event of a genuine alarm, sirens will sound a wailing note for three minutes.

Knesset Body Holds Stormy Session on Beduin's Amnesty

POST Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Presidential amnesty granted the 34-year-old son of Sheikh Suleiman el-Huseil — a step which has been made an issue in the election campaign — was the subject of a stormy session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee meeting here yesterday. Prime Minister and Defence Minister Ben-Gurion participated in the meeting.

Sultan Suleiman Ali Abu Husell was released from prison early this month under a Presidential amnesty after serving a little over half of an eight-year sentence for selling arms to the Jordanians. Mapai has been charged by other parties with having sought Beduin votes through this move.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and the Committee Chairman, Mr. Meir Argov, explained that the Sheikh's son had requested release four times within the past four years and that the request had been rejected each time because of the opposition of the security authorities concerned.

The fifth request was submitted in January of this year — three months before the decision to call new elections. After the Ministry of Police passed on the request to the Defence Ministry — together with a statement by the Prisons Commission that the accused's conduct had been good — the request was forwarded to the security authorities concerned and to the office of the Advisor on Arab Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office for their opinion.

Nahmias Recommendation

The Police Inspector-General, Mr. Yosef Nahmias, decided to recommend amnesty, pointing out that the accused had at the time been cleared by the court of 11 of the 17 charges against him and that two Jews who were sentenced together with the accused had been amnestied by the President. Only Huzeil and Rav-Seren Menahem Sherman — who was the central figure in the case and who was sentenced to 15 years — were still in jail.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also participated in the Committee's discussion on arms sales and on the launching of Shavit Two.

In connection with a complaint made by Liberal members that Ta'as workers had allegedly been asked to contribute to Mapai's campaign fund, Mr. Argov pointed out that this was not a matter for the Knesset Committee but for the Central Elections Committee.

Manager Takes Rap For Vodka on Tap

WARSAW (Itim). — The manager of a State-owned alcholic beverage factory here found himself in jail after a visitor to his home suddenly had an urge for a glass of water.

The visitor was the State Attorney, one of the guests invited to the baptism of the manager's son. He felt thirsty and went to the kitchen to get some water from the tap. To his great surprise, the State Attorney found vodka flowing into his glass.

It was soon discovered that a special pipe led from a vodka tank in the factory to the sink tap in the manager's kitchen.

The manager was charged after police investigators declined to believe his statement that the pipe had been installed so that he could keep a day and night check on the quality of the product.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	31/7	1/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	102	102½
3½% Zmudei Dollar	96½	95½
4½% Defence Loan	108	109
4½% Hous. Loan H	101½	100½
6½% Local Author.	109	109
6 % Keren Hay. III	107	106
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	110½	110½
6 % Fert. and Chem	101½	101½
6 % Nat. Oil Co.	98	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	113½	111½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	106½	106½
6½% Local Author.	115½	115½
6 % Keren Hay. III	111½	111
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	135½	135½
30%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	102	101½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	100½	100½
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	104	104
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	804	808½
Otzar Hit. reg.	222½	220½
Gen. Mort. new	389	389
B'k. Leumi "A"or	359½	360
Develop. Bank	143½	143½
Afr. Pal. Invest.	234	235½
ILDC 1960	291	290½
Rassco Pref.	172	172½
Ata Textile	189½	190½
Dubek	119½	119½
Fert. & Chem.	112½	112½
Pal. Cold Storage	225½	226½
Pal. Potash	471½	473½
Teva	170½	173
Phoenicia	107½	109
Paper Mills	165½	165½
Assia. & Baj. Bros.	249½	249½
Shemen	96½	96½
Delek 11/12	311	311
Jordan Explor.	89	89½
Ellern Invest.	311½	311½
B'k. Leumi Invest	350½	345
Moller Textile	147	147
Nehushtan	130½	130½
Alliance "B"	20.20	20.19
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	478	482
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	146½	146½
CURB		
Lapidoth	352	353
Naphta	113½	113
Pound. Kn. Dead Ew	106½	106½
PIA 140½ — 150½		

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YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Lower
Ord. Shares	Higher

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INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Israelis Land First Tuna Catch

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Armed with long bony swords from the swordfish they caught off Africa and a record 900 kg. black marlin in their hold, 14 lusty Israeli fishermen, the country's first tuna fishers, returned in the new tuna clipper, Dagit, on Monday evening.

The men took over the new vessel in Dieppe six months ago, and were at sea for over three months. They brought over 200 tons of tuna, of different kinds, for the owners, the Sommerfin Company.

The ship is manned by 14 Israelis and 14 Chinese from Formosa. Another seven Danish fishermen paid off in Ghana because they could not get used to the difficult conditions aboard.

Reinforcements, in the form of seven smiling Formosans, arrived in Haifa yesterday.

The crew said that they had got on well with the Chinese, despite the language barrier. The work was hard, with 30 mile-long fishing lines, but "we can do it," the sword-brandishing men said with confidence. All of them are going back on the next trip, next week, when they will be a year away from home.

The Sommerfin Company intends to land the vessel's catches in Las Palmas, (Canary Islands) whence the fish will be brought home in the Company's new refrigeration vessel, the 750-ton Daniela.

The men said that their first trip was a little longer than usual, because of the poor season in the Atlantic, off Africa, and the need to get used to the new trade. But they were confident of the future, provided their wages will be raised to "at least IL500 net monthly, for such hard work." They also get a bonus of 80 cents on each ton of fish caught.

The ship will undergo some repairs abroad, before begin ing its year-long fishing marathon.

IL21m. Discount Bank Investment Issue Sold

The Discount Bank Investment Corporation Ltd. yesterday announced that its issue of 21,000 ordinary shares with a par value of IL100 has been oversubscribed. The subscription was closed yesterday.

Applications totalling 147,000 shares were received for the 11,500 shares available to the Israeli public. Requests also exceeded supply for the two batches of 1,750 shares each offered to institutional investors, investment corporations, provident funds and insurance firms, on the one hand, and to present shareholders.

The 16,000 shares offered for foreign currency abroad were completely subscribed.

Solar Energy Power Plant off to Rome

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Yehuda Brontsky, an engineer who worked on the solar energy power package developed at the National Physical Laboratory at the Hebrew University, left yesterday by El Al for Rome, to participate in the U.N. conference there on new sources of energy.

The working model of the generator has been sent by the s.s. Jerusalem to Rome, where it will be shown in an exhibition organised by the Israel Embassy. *(Itim)*

Ramat Gan Textile Mill Burns Down

TEL AVIV. — Damage estimated at IL100,000 was caused by a fire which broke out shortly after midnight Monday in the Parpar textile factory on Rehov Jabotinsky in Ramat Gan.

The factory, which is on the second floor of the building, was destroyed. Speedy action by the Fire Brigade managed to save the adjoining textiles warehouse.

The mill was insured.

Notice to the Public

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REQUESTS FOR ISSUE OF IDENTITY CARDS

The Ministry of Interior announces that the Immigration and Registration bureaux throughout the country will be open to the public to receive applications for issue or changing identity cards at the following times — in addition to the regular working hours:

Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Monday — August 2, 3, 6, 7, 1961, between 5-7 p.m.

On Friday, August 4, 1961, between 8 a.m.—12 noon.

WE WANT
DEVELOPMENT
With Economic Health

The Development of the Country is not and never was the monopoly of Mapai.

★ Development of the State was made possible by funds donated by good Jews, "Zionists," who preferred investing their money in Israel to making easier profits abroad.

★ Development of the State was made possible by Reparations Funds which were attained by Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

★ Development of the State was made possible by the ordinary citizen, who pays his taxes all year round and provides the State with the means for its development.

★ Development also comes as a result of the faith of the men of public and private sectors of the economy, whose initiative brought about the transfer of old and new enterprises to development areas, where they created new employment opportunities.

★ Development has taken place thanks to you, the new immigrants from all over the world, who have settled in the wilderness in difficult conditions, built towns and townlets, suffered from the bites of the "Little Foxes" and the "Big Wolves" of Mapai, but held your own and remained.

We
Shall Give New Impetus to the Development of the Country

★ By an Economic Policy which will increase the flow of capital investments to the country.

★ By progress towards the Abolition of Foreign Currency controls, thus giving new impetus to investments in Israel.

★ By encouraging immigrants who are specialists or professionals, whose know-how will add new branches to the Development Areas.

★ By diverting Public Capital to Development Areas, so as to create conditions for business opportunities for both—public and private—advancing the residents of these areas to steady and constructive work.

★ By carrying out the great Water Schemes and preparation of agricultural and industrial programmes for those who initiate private, cooperative and national investments.

WE SHALL NOT SUCCEED IN PROVIDING A SOUND BASIS FOR THE COUNTRY OR ITS ECONOMY WITHOUT MORE DEVELOPMENT, BUT WE SHALL NOT ADVANCE REAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT ECONOMIC RECUPERATION, A STABLE CURRENCY, AND RESTRAINING OF INFLATION.

FOR DEVELOPMENT WITH ECONOMIC HEALTH

VOTE

Income Differential Growing

Inequality Range Still Amongst World's Lowest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The poorer half of Israel's families received only one quarter of the country's total income in 1957/58 while the upper ten per cent of the nation's families also received nearly a quarter (24.2 per cent) of the total income.

This is the salient feature which emerges from a study of income differentials conducted by Mr. Giora Hanoch of the Falk Centre for Economic Research and published in the Centre's fifth report for the years 1959 and 1960. The report also contains other reports on economic research conducted by the Centre's staff.

The Hanoch study which dealt mainly with urban Jewish wage earners concluded that there was a relatively large extent of inequality in incomes during the period studied.

This inequality however, was much lower than that existing in various West European countries and it may well be that Israel had one of the lowest ranges of income inequality in the world.

This relatively low range of inequality stems apparently from the great degree of homogeneity of the pre-State *yishuv* and the egalitarian ideals of large parts of its population.

Immigration Widens Gap

The waves of immigration which followed the establishment of the State were accompanied by a widening of the gap in income ranges and a rise in real average incomes.

During the five years prior to the year studied (1957/58) the proportion of overall income which fell to the lot of the poorer half of Israel's families fell from 30 to 25 per cent. This trend was not in keeping with development over the past few decades in developed countries where the income gap tended to diminish and not grow.

In all cases, the income of families who came from countries in Asia and Africa was lower than those of comparable families who came from Europe or America. The ratio between these two categories for gross income developed over the years as follows: 88:100 in 1951; 73:100 in 1956/57; and 68:100 in 1959/60.

In effect, however, the difference in the standard of living between these families was even greater than these ratios show as the average size of the families from Asian and African lands is much higher than the size of families coming from Europe or America.

Length of time in Israel was also a factor leading to income differentiation, the report finds. In 1959/60 the average monthly income of families immigrating before 1948 was IL463, that of new immigrant families — IL301; and of native born families — IL416.

But the major factors causing income differentiation were apparently differences in education and vocational training. Mr. Hanoch says that even in cases where persons from different communities working in the same jobs and having the same educational qualifications received different pay, this was not necessarily due to discrimination but may well have been the result in differences in the quality of their education and training and to the smaller opportunities for personal advancement for the earners from Oriental communities.

Despite this the study finds that these differences, even if they were not the result of overt discrimination, tend to create strained feelings and social relations and give rise to charges of discrimination and hinder the absorption of immigrants.

Indicator of Absorption

In his conclusions, Mr. Hanoch states that the problem of wage differentials between members of various communities and between veterans and newcomers is a serious one, and serves as a reliable indicator of the country's relative success or lack of success in absorbing its immigrants. While many laudable efforts have been made to counteract the sources of inequality in education — efforts whose fruits will not be visible for some time yet — the fact that the trend has been in the direction of the widening of the gap rather than its diminution gives cause for concern.

Educational Gap

The problem is not so much the extent of the differentials in themselves — which as we have seen are comparatively low — but mainly the question of different educational and vocational levels which tend to perpetuate the economic differences and to enlarge them.

The study finds that the solution to the problem lies, therefore, in raising the educational and vocational training levels of the Oriental communities and of the new immigrants in general — and this by way of granting free post-elementary and even higher education to all qualified students; helping support their families during their studies; and providing additional vocational training and general education courses for adults.

The solution to the problems raised by the study lies therefore nearly entirely in the field of more and better educational opportunities for all.

'Moledet' to Mediterranean Run in September

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Zim's 7,000-ton passenger liner Moledet will take up her Mediterranean duties between Haifa and Marseilles on September 1, it is learned from company circles. The vessel, built at Nantes, will sail empty to Marseilles with her master, Captain Binyamin Berkowitz, and her 155-man crew aboard.

Her first Haifa-bound voyage, for which she is booked up to capacity of 600, will take a little longer than the usual four and a half day trip as she will pay extra-curricular visits at several as yet unspecified ports. After a round of receptions in the port here she will sail for Marseilles on September 8, via Limassol and Genoa, arriving at Marseilles on the 13th at noon and lifting her anchor for the return trip the same evening. On her way home she will regularly call at Naples and Limassol. Her second outward journey is scheduled for September 21.

The Moledet is an all-tourist-class ship. Fares however will vary somewhat according to the number of berths in each cabin, although they will be lower than on the Herzl and Jerusalem. A tourist berth aboard the "Moledet" will cost about the same as a dormitory berth on either the Herzl or Jerusalem.

With a capacity of 570 on the "Herzl" and "Jerusalem" respectively, 600 on the "Moledet" and another 500 on the "Artsa" (whose fares are the lowest), Zim can now muster 2,240 berths in either direction every week. The season is now in full swing, and most of the passenger ships running between Israel and Europe are heavily booked.

The Moledet was to have been completed by the French shipyard at Nantes by June, in time for the height of the tourist season, and Zim suffered a substantial loss by the three months delay.

The company will be unable to claim compensation as the builders invoked the escape clause of 'force majeur', pleading high tides in the Loire estuary. Labour troubles also contributed to the delays. The shipyard workers staged a strike on the day of the festive launching to press their demands.

NINE EL-YAM SHIPS BY YEAR'S END

TEL AVIV. — The El-Yam shipping company will have a fleet of nine ships totalling 135,000 tons by the end of this year, Mr. R. Recanati, Managing Director of the firm, told a press conference here this week. The company was founded in 1953.

In 1960 the company's ships carried a total of 746,000 tons, of which 274,000 were carried to and from Israel, and 472,000 between foreign ports.

In September and October of this year the company will take delivery of two more vessels, the m.v. Har Ramon, and m.v. Har Gilead, which will ply the banana route between North and South America.

The company's capital and reserves stood at IL12,000,000 at the end of 1960. In 1959 and in 1960, a cash dividend of six per cent and a 10 per cent share bonus was distributed each year. The investment in ships amounted to IL32m. at the end of 1960, Mr. Recanati said.

HOLIDAY. — French police reported that 82 persons died in road and bathing accidents in the last three days as France's annual holiday exodus got under way.

Boy and Girl Scouts demonstrate fieldcraft in setting up watchtowers at the Scout Jamboree which opened on Mt. Carmel yesterday. Photo by Tauber

Scout Jamboree Opens In Mount Carmel Woods

HAIFA. — Teenagers from a dozen countries set an example of international brotherhood at the Israel Scout movement's eighth national jamboree which opened yesterday among the pine groves behind Ahuza on Mt. Carmel with a colourful parade of the national flags.

Some 4,800 boy and girl scouts, most of them between 13 and 15, and several hundred guests, gathered on the camping grounds on which the scout tribes of Israel and the foreign delegations have settled down with tents, wooden poles, ropes, hard work and little sleep.

Largest Group from U.S.

The largest overseas group came from the U.S. — 100 strong. France sent 50, Cyprus 30, 30 from the U.K., 22 from Greece. One each came from Australia, the Philippines, Holland, and Ceylon. A Belgian delegation of 30 older scouts is touring the country, and coming to Ahuza for brief visits.

"Such strong foreign participation in a national scout function is considered unusual," a veteran commented.

Israel scout leader Arieh Kroch brought out the deeper meaning of the scout movement in his opening words. "It regards as its aim and purpose the furthering of brotherhood and fellowship between nations, for the good of mankind and its human ideals."

Mayor Aba Khoushy brought the greetings of the people of Haifa, and the Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Dr. Hanoch Rinot, those of the Government. The leaders of the foreign delegations replied briefly. Among the hundreds of guests were representatives of all of Israel's communities: Jewish, Christian, Moslem, and Druze.

The parade was a colourful show, with a Scot, complete with kilt and bagpipes, and the Ceylonese in her national costume.

But for the youngsters, the fun was in the outdoor life: the pitching of tents; the comparing of scouting achievements; the greetings delivered in semaphore flag signals familiar to every real scout; and the companionship of their fellows from near and far.

The life is spartan, but exciting and entertaining. Mt. Carmel was chosen for its pleasant climate, after Jerusalem was vetoed on health grounds. Campers among the pine trees there tend to develop skin rashes caused by a caterpillar plague. The North is still free of the pest, which has spread so far until Hadera.

The Army has prepared the site for the jamboree, installing water, sanitary facilities, electricity, a telephone and a field clinic. A fire-fighting service is on the alert around the clock. The jamboree will end on Friday morning.

Japan Won't Open Ports to US A-Subs

TOKYO (AP). — Japan has rejected an American proposal for opening Japanese ports to U.S. nuclear-propelled submarines because of Japanese sensitivity to the dangers of radioactivity, the Director of the Japan Defence Agency, Mr. Sensuke Fujieda, disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Fujieda said the proposal was made by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Zentaro Kosaka, last June, when the latter accompanied Premier Hayato Ikeda to Washington.

In answering the opposition at a Diet Upper House Committee meeting, Mr. Fujieda said Mr. Kosaka rejected the proposal because of "the Japanese people's sentiment and Japan's particular position in regard to nuclear affairs."

Mr. Fujieda also said that if the question comes up again, the Government will deal with it with "due regard to the national sentiment." He did not elaborate, but observers feel that Japanese sentiment is overwhelmingly against any nuclear energy connected with military affairs.

'Wade-In' Demonstration At Chicago Beach

CHICAGO (AP). — Some 65 Negro and White demonstrators staged without incident a fourth consecutive week-end integration "wade-in" at traditionally all-White Rainbow Beach on Chicago's South Side Sunday.

A police detachment of 200 patrolmen stood guard as the integrationists congregated in a group on the sand about 75 yards from the edge of Lake Michigan. A few went swimming, but most of them sat talking on the beach. About 300 of the 30,000 bathers at the Beach gathered to watch the "wade-in" demonstrators.

There were no arrests. The three previous week-end "wade-ins" resulted in some antagonism among police, bathers and demonstrators. A number of persons were arrested then on disorderly conduct charges.

Dutch-Indonesian Ties Seen Renewed Soon

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP). — Officials of the Netherlands and Indonesia met privately in West Germany late last week to discuss settlement of their countries' dispute over West New Guinea, Mr. Willem L. Oltmans, a Dutch journalist and lecturer, disclosed here last night.

In an address prepared for delivery to Iowa State University students and teachers, Mr. Oltmans predicted that the two countries soon would settle their dispute over the territory and would re-establish diplomatic relations.

He said the private meeting "somewhere in West Germany" had brought together Dr. D.J. Van Houten, Netherlands' Deputy Foreign Minister, and Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian Defence Minister and Chief of Staff, who is convalescing in Germany.

Williams: Aid To Africa Inadequate

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. G. Mennen Williams, said yesterday that the present level of American aid to Africa was not adequate.

Mr. Williams, who had interrupted an African tour to testify yesterday on aid-to-Africa proposals before a Congressional committee, expressed this view in a copyrighted interview in the current issue of "U.S. News and World Report."

Asked how much assistance would have to be given to the new African countries, he replied: "Exactly what our dollar figures should be has not yet been fully worked out. But I do know that if we continue at no greater magnitude than at present, we're going to lose in our efforts in helping these people to maintain stable governments, because I don't think American assistance is adequate now."

Asked whether much Soviet aid was going to Africa, he said: "The Russians have promised aid of a pretty sizeable magnitude. They give the receiving country a sort of drawing account, and that drawing account would run into several hundreds of millions of dollars. But the amounts actually drawn have been only a fraction of that so far."

Support Urged for JFK's Foreign Aid Programme

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Democratic Congressional leaders emerged from a 75-minute meeting with President Kennedy yesterday with a strong public appeal for support of the foreign aid programme.

They also vowed to refuse any compromise. This pledge, stated by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas E. Morgan, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, applied to the President's controversial request for long-range authority to finance $8,800m. in development loans over five years.

Mr. William J. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called this feature the key to efficient operation of the programme. "If we are not to lose the cold war we have to have this aid programme," Mr. Fulbright said.

Kennedy, Formosa V.P. Continue Talks

WASHINGTON (AP). — President John Kennedy and the Nationalist Chinese Vice-President, Mr. Chen Cheng, met yesterday for a second and last round of talks on strategy to oppose the seating of Communist China at the United Nations in the autumn.

Mr. Cheng was accompanied by Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan, Ambassador T. F. Tsiang, Permanent Delegate to the U.N., and Ambassador George K. C. Yeh.

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk joined the President for the meeting.

Angola Killing Mounts; Colons Demand Help

LUANDA, Angola (AP). — New slaughters by Angolan rebels, some reportedly led by a mysterious white man, have hit African villages near Carmona and Luanda with such shock that telegrams have been sent to Portuguese Prime Minister Salazar to take urgent steps to stamp out the rebellion.

Three African villages have been attacked near Carmona and one in Quitexe Region, where rebels killed many men, women and children and destroyed their homes. Victims were apparently Africans working with Portuguese colonists.

At another village in Cassoneca Region—only 50 miles from Luanda — rebels killed an African headman and his family, pillaged and burned their homes, then carried off a number of women and children.

It was reported that a white man was seen commanding African rebels who attacked a column of civil volunteers on their arrival at Zalata to build an airstrip.

Poalei Aguda Issue Election Platform

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Poalei Agudat Yisrael called for a five-day working week in its Fifth Knesset election platform published yesterday. The party also urged the granting of the same judicial powers to rabbinical courts as to the civil courts.

The party urges the "introduction of traditional Jewish morality into the Defence Forces," and opposes any relations with Germany. It also declares its intention of working for a merger of all the religious parties after the elections. The platform urges the separation of the institution of the Chief Rabbinate from the State, full Government maintenance of the Agudat Yisrael independent school system, the opening of new *yeshivot* in settlements, complete abolition of army service for girls, and encouragement of scientific research to solve farmers' problems in the light of religious tradition.

Poalei Agudat Yisrael also called for the formation of a national experts' committee which would seek ways of assuring the observance of the Sabbath in industry and the services. The party urged the establishment of such committees in each plant obliged to operate on the Sabbath.

Hemingway's Death Remains Mystery

KETCHUM, Idaho (AP). — Filing of the official death certificate failed Monday to solve the mystery of the violent death of Ernest Hemingway.

Blaine County Coroner Ray McGoldrick confirmed that he left blank the space which would have shown whether the death was an accident or a suicide.

Hemingway's body was found in a foyer off the living-room of his Ketchum hunting lodge on July 2. He had been killed by a blast from both barrels of one of his favourite shotguns.

Soviets May Launch 2nd Manned Space Flight

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union will try to launch another manned space flight around the earth in the near future, possibly in the coming week or 10 days, informed but unofficial sources said yesterday.

The sources said the flight might include two men instead of one, since it is known here that there is a booster rocket sufficiently strong to accomplish the feat.

In Washington, Sen. Stuart W. Symington said in a Senate speech yesterday that the Soviet Union may soon display an "armed satellite." He added that one of the nation's authorities on nuclear energy told him the Russians may have been developing the satellite as a space weapon.

Nkrumah on Surprise Visit to E. Berlin

EAST BERLIN (Reuter). — The President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, arrived by air yesterday afternoon on a surprise visit to East Berlin.

His arrival was completely unexpected by most people here, as his visit to Prague had been scheduled to last until today. The East German news agency ADN reported that Dr. Nkrumah was returning to Prague last night.

Castro to Visit Cairo Next Month

CAIRO (UPI). — The Cuban Premier, Dr. Fidel Castro, will visit the UAR on his way back from the Belgrade "neutralist conference" in September, the newspaper "Al Ahram" said yesterday.

The paper said Dr. Castro would come to Cairo immediately after his trip to Moscow, where he is to receive a Lenin Peace Prize.

Trafalgar Victory Issue Of 'Times' to Haifa Museum

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An original copy of "The Times of London" of November 7, 1805, which carried the full report of the Battle of Trafalgar on its front page, has been presented to the Maritime Museum here. The four-page journal, printed on thick, hand-made paper, will go on show shortly.

With no headlines, the news of the victory, one of the most important events in British history, is printed without comment. It is merely headed: *"Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty, this day at 1 o'clock a.m., from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, off Cadiz."* The dispatch was written by the Admiral on board the H.M.S. Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, on October, 22, 1805.

In his page-long description, the Admiral notes: "As the mode of attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the Flag Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary and none were made..." The action began at 12, and "the enemy's ships fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible and it pleased the Almighty Dispensor of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory."

The Admiral advises the Admiralty of the death in battle of Lord Nelson. "The ever-to-be lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who in the late conflict with the enemy fell in the hour of victory, leaves me the duty to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty..." A description of the battle follows. The death of Nelson is reported: "His Lordship received a musketball in his left breast about the middle of the Action and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell and soon after expired."

At the end of the dispatch "The Times" publishes a General Order, issued by Admiral Collingwood at Trafalgar, "...a day should be appointed for general humiliation before God... without whom the utmost efforts of men are nought." The order then adds, "The Fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day has yet been able to be appointed for the above purpose."

The rest of the paper is taken up with other news, mainly reprints from the Continental press. The front page also carries a topical advertisement. "This day is published a portrait of Lord Nelson, from a picture painted by J. Hoppner, R.A. for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The rare newspaper, of unusual interest, was presented by Mr. Philip Sylvester, a Jewish antique dealer of London, who wants the museum to open a British Fleet section, the curator, Mr. A. Ben Ari, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Mr. Sylvester has also been instrumental in the presentation to the museum, by Chief Petty Officer Gold, of the Victoria Cross that had been awarded to the Jewish n.c.o. for his gallantry while serving on a British submarine during the recent War. He was the only Jew to receive the V.C., Britain's highest military medal, which is often awarded posthumously. One of the medals presented to the men who fought at Trafalgar, bearing Nelson's portrait, is also at the museum.

A special exhibition of 30 hand-made astronomical maps of the 18th century, and old navigation instruments, has now been opened at the museum.

Israelis Develop Method To Spot Brain Tumours

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A new method of pinpointing the location of brain tumours has been perfected by Professor M. Anbar of the Weizmann Institute and Dr. Y. Leor of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The method involves the use of the fluorine-18 isotope and is claimed to represent an improvement over present methods for the location of tumours (such as are used in France and the United States) which involve the use of radioactive arsenic or copper solutions. The principal advantage of the innovation is the minimal (less than one per cent) radiation the patient is subjected to, in comparison to probes with the conventional radioactive solutions.

In view of the short life-span of the fluorine isotope (its half-life is 112 minutes) patients can be subjected to repeated examinations at relatively short intervals.

Fluorine-18 can also be administered orally while the other materials must be injected. The isotopes are being manufactured at the experimental reactor at Nahal Rubin and transported from there for use at Beilinson hospital. The first practical use of the new method was made in the neuro-surgical ward of the hospital under the surveillance of Professor Ashkenazi.

FESTIVAL STAMPS 5722 DAY OF ISSUE 21. 8. 61

השירות הבולאי
The Philatelic Service

Central Office of Information
Palestine Exploration Society
Friends of the Hebrew University
Department of Antiquities
Ministry of Education and Culture

Judean Desert Discoveries Evening

will be held at the EDISON CINEMA, JERUSALEM on Monday, August 7, 1961, at 9 p.m.

with the participation of :

Prof. YIGAEL YADIN
Prof. NAHMAN AVIGAD
Dr. YOHANAN AHARONI
Mr. YOSEF ABIRAM
Mr. PESSAH BAR-ADON

The above is the correct list of participants, and not as published on Monday due to a printing error.

Slides will be shown with the lecture.
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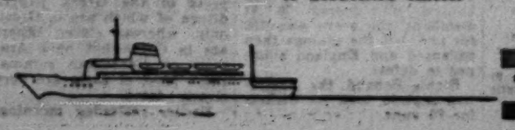
Haifa to South America

On the 22.11.61. the S.S. Theodor Herzl will make a special voyage to Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine, stopping at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
On its way to South America, the S.S. Theodor Herzl will also be stopping at Genoa, Marseilles and Las Palmas.
For reservations or further information, see your Travel Agent or SHOHAM offices.



ZIM